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### PRINCE JOHN MAGRUDER.

One of the characters of the old Army was John Bankhead Magruder, a Virginian who was graduated from the Military Academy and after a service of nearly thirty-one years in the 1st Artillery, during which he won several brevets for gallant and meritorious services during the campaigns in Mexico, resigned April 20, 1861, to cast in his lot with the Southern Confederacy, dying finally in Houston, Tex., Feb. 19, 1871. Magruder was a convivial as well as a facetious gentleman and numerous anecdotes are current concerning his various escapades. It is, for instance, related that on one occasion while in Baltimore he was out late, and in such a condition that on his way home he wandered into the office of the stage coach which was then the only means of transit between Baltimore and Washington. The driver, finding him asleep on a bench, and supposing him to be a passenger booked for Washington, tumbled him into the coach and carried him with him in his night trip. When he woke up the next morning Magruder could not imagine where he was until he met a friend on the street who told him he was at the capital, but how he got there he could not imagine.

Gen. E. L. Keyes, in his autobiography, tells us that in the early days he invited "Prince John," as Magruder was called, to dine with him at the Presidio. Keyes retired at 10 o'clock, his usual hour, and when he came down to breakfast at 8 o'clock the next morning he found Magruder still at the table where he had remained all night with Lieutenant L—. General Keyes adds that as L— was the most taciturn individual in the mess he had probably been asleep seven hours out of the fourteen, but Prince John was still talking.

During a champagne supper at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1852, Magruder, in reply to several drunken remarks of an Army doctor, said vehemently: "Doctor, you're a damned fool!" This led to a challenge to an instant encounter with derringers across the length of the table, twelve feet. Major Horace Bell, in his "Reminiscences of a Ranger," thus describes the result:

"Wilson Jones, the doctor's second, got the word, and the principals, without shaking hands, took their respective stations, the majestic form of Magruder towering above that of the diminutive doctor, who paled and shuddered when brought face to face with the grim-visaged son of Mars. All was suspense. The word was to be: 'Ready! Fire! One, two, three!' At the word 'ready,' to the dismay of all, the doctor blazed away. When the smoke cleared somewhat, to the horror of the valiant disciple of Esculapius, his antagonist stood as stiff and defiant as an avenging demon. The doctor quailed; Magruder glared savagely at him for a full minute. The spectators, spell-bound, looked on with horrible forebodings. Magruder took 'two side-steps to the right,' which brought him clear to the end of the table. He then advanced, 'the right foot full to the front,' with his glaring eyeballs bent fiercely on the now terrified doctor. He then brought the left foot up to the rear of the right heel and leveled his derringer at the ghastly face of the trembling doctor. Then he advanced the right foot as before and in this way, with firm and unrelenting tread, he slowly advanced on the now thoroughly frightened doctor, who made a movement toward the door. The spectators interposed, and cut off the possibility of retreat in that direction. The doctor tried to flank the colonel by skirmishing around the table. Magruder faced to the left as though moving on a pivot, and

kept the direful derringer aimed directly at the doctor's pallid countenance. In the excitement the doctor ran under the table, crawled through, grasped the knees of the irate hero, and affectionately embracing them, said: 'Colonel Magruder, for the love of God, spare me for my family.' The colonel gave him a kick, and said: 'D—n you! I'll spare you for the hangman.' And, so saying, he handed the weapon to his second, and the festivities were adjourned."

### PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

In articles appearing in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 25 and Sept. 22, 1883, the late Gen. James B. Fry said:

"There is nothing in which the Army is more deeply concerned than in the laws and regulations governing appointments and promotions and their enforcement. While appointments to so-called original vacancies are by unrestrained selection, the law provides that selections for appointment to the lowest grades in several of the staff departments shall be made from the Army. The rule of promotion is that seniority shall govern, but there are exceptions to the rule, and under these selection has precedence. There is a growing tendency to restrict the operation of the rule, and increase the exceptions. This works badly for the Army. Certainly it is objectionable in a military system to have mediocrity, especially as it grows old, sit with all the weight of the law on active and aspiring energy and ability. Promotion based on merit might be of advantage to the Army, provided relative merit could be accurately determined and promotion made to conform rigidly and impartially to it. But that is impossible in our Service, though in times of great and immediate danger appointments and promotions may to a limited extent be made safely by selection. With us, speaking broadly, there is no such thing as promotion by merit. All promotion that is not by seniority is now, and will continue to be, by favoritism."

"The only protection against this evil seems to be in positive laws requiring promotion (in time of peace at least), to be by seniority, even to the very top. Some points concerning corps and arms of service, would have to be considered, but they would give rise to no practical difficulty. Our liberal and comprehensive system of retirement would prevent serious injury to the Service from the occupation of high places by worn out or broken down men. It would be better for the Army to have majorities in the Pay Department filled by promoting the senior captains in the line, and vacancies in the captaincies of the Quartermaster's Department and Subsistence Department filled by promoting the senior first lieutenants of the line, than to have them filled as at present by so-called selection."

"In other words, while soldiers live under the general code, they are in addition under an exacting special code. All their wrong-doings are exposed. All the sins of the people's military service are open to the people's scrutiny. In judging the Army the public is not likely to forget that many unworthy men were put into the Regular Service through political influence at the close of the war, and many such have been appointed since through the same influence. The Army is not responsible for the appointment of bad men, but it is accountable if it does not proceed against them as soon after appointment as their conduct calls for it. That has been done at all times consistently and conscientiously."

### ABILITY OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

The idea industriously spread, especially at the beginning of the Boer war, that British officers are stupid, ill-trained, incapable, lacking in professional spirit, and more fond of sport and amusement than of their real business, the British Army and Navy Gazette believes to a fallacy amply disproved by observation of the campaign. "As a matter of fact," the Gazette says, "there was no great fault to find in regimental training; officers, as a body, were not given over to self-indulgence, knew much, and only needed facilities for teaching more. The opinion of such an expert writer as Colonel Henderson is worth tons of ill-considered chatter, and he has expressed his unbounded admiration of the readiness with which our regimental officers have adapted themselves to the altogether novel tactical conditions in South Africa, introduced by the strange features of the country and the unlooked-for effects of smokeless powder."

"One lesson there is, however, which should be laid closely to heart as a valuable legacy of the Boer War. It has been made most abundantly plain that in future warfare the largest results may be dependent upon the action of the smallest bodies. The subordinate agent, the subaltern, the sergeant even, with a handful of men may more effectually govern the issues of the fight than the general commanding. What we most urgently need now is that these minor agents should be properly prepared for the responsibilities that will certainly be thrown upon them. Their training in this respect it may be confessed, has been generally defective and insufficient. There has ever been an extreme reluctance on the part of superiors to surrender control of items

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and units under their command. This may be due to fussiness or distrust, or, and more largely perhaps, to traditional system. A colonel is loath to surrender even a tittle of his authority; he wants to do everything himself; is not his the chief, the ultimate responsibility? He is answerable and may be called to account for the results achieved. But where the efforts made are, as nowadays, distributed over such a wide area they must be entrusted to much smaller people, and it is on education and due preparation of these for the trials and difficulties ahead that the success must eventually depend.

"Having regard to the too general practice which has so long obtained of keeping juniors in leading strings, it is perfectly marvellous what numbers of young officers have recently risen to the great parts they have been suddenly called upon to play. That they have not hesitated to accept responsibility, and in most cases to acquit themselves well, proves that they possess one of the highest military gifts—self-reliance, and it is a very hopeful sign for the future. The quality must, however, be stimulated and encouraged. There is much talk of de-centralisation in higher walks, but the devolution of power and authority in the lower grades is still more essential; the highest training that can be inculcated is that which prepares and practices young officers to run alone. Their readiness and adaptability in this respect should be counted first among the qualifications for advancement."

The Gazette reports that the scheme of greater Colonial activity in clearing Cape Colony of the Boers is to depend at first upon the use of a force of six thousand men to pursue a process of relentless hunting down of the enemy. None of the columns is to have wheeled transport of any kind, implying that no field-guns will accompany them. Everything a trooper requires he will have to carry on the back of his horse, or on his spare horse. The Army and Navy Gazette expresses surprise that so obviously necessary an arrangement was not adopted twelve months ago. Heretofore field-guns have almost invariably accompanied or formed part of the rear-guard of so-called flying columns, and without detracting from the importance of artillery the Gazette believes it must be conceded that to oppose such an enemy as the Boer guerilla bands, which depend wholly upon the fleetness of their horses and the deadliness of their rifles, with field-guns and "pom-poms," is to waste power, to court disaster, to risk losses in men and material, and—what is worst of all—to put a brake upon the movements of columns that seriously lessens their mobility and efficiency. Writing from the field, a correspondent of the Gazette expresses the hope that before long the British Government "will recognize that guns are only a hindrance and send them home." Even a "pom-pom" rarely gets into action oftener than once a week, while one gun is mentioned as having trekked 2,000 miles with the firing of only twenty-four rounds. This writer believes guns to be not only a hindrance in pursuit, but a constant source of anxiety to a commander, their loss in action being a serious matter, wasting men for an escort and preventing a sudden and vigorous attack, at least in the present guerilla warfare. A conscientious study in the beginning of the experiences of our Civil War would have greatly profited our consins and saved them from much humiliation and loss. We had the same problems to deal with and learned in the end how to deal with them successfully.

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## NAPOLEON'S FIRST WAR WITH RUSSIA.

The Army and Navy Gazette reviews F. Loraine Petre's volume upon "Napoleon's First War with Russia, 1806-7," published by Sampson Low and Co., which it believes to be a most valuable addition to military history, and to knowledge of this campaign. In November, 1806, Napoleon, holding all the territory of France, Italy, Holland, and Northern Germany up to the Oder, felt that, until he could crush the Northern Power, he could never hope for success against England. It was the greatest enterprise he had yet embarked upon, but his abortive preparations for an invasion of England are excepted, and his preparations were masterful in their completeness. His army was almost at its best. The majority of the men had just emerged from the brilliant campaign of Jena; many had been at Ulm and Austerlitz, and some in Egypt, while the generals were remarkable for comparative youth. Napoleon himself was 37, and the same was the age of Lannes, Soult, and Davout; while Mortier was 39, Murat 36, and Bernadotte 43; and the veterans were Augereau at 50, Berthier at 54, and Lefebvre at 52.

Mr. Petre gives an account of the theatre of war, and sketches the general plan of campaign, which involved the passage of the Vistula as a preliminary to winter quarters. The French passed the river, and pushed on to the Ukra. The hard-fought action of Pultusk was indecisive, each side claiming the victory, but the French held the ground, and a battle at Golymin on the same day was a decided advantage in their favor. Eylau was an indecisive action. The attack on the evening of Feb. 7 was probably far from what Napoleon desired, and his failure to call Ney direct from Landsberg on that night is very difficult to explain. For four hours on the 8th Napoleon's centre was in imminent danger, and Marbot wonders that Bennigsen did not overwhelm the place before Ney and Davout could arrive. Alison regards Eylau as a French defeat, and Mr. Petre remarks that, at the close of the day, the French were, in fact, almost more broken in spirit than their adversaries. It must not, however, be overlooked that Napoleon's scheme was practically ruined by the capture of the famous despatch which gave Bennigsen warning of what was coming. "Strategically," says Mr. Petre, "the plans of Bennigsen and Napoleon had alike miscarried. The Russian commander aimed at cutting off Bernadotte; he stumbled upon Ney in a position where he, as well as Bernadotte, might have been destroyed had the opportunity been properly utilized. As it was, Ney's foolish advance towards Königsburg probably saved Bernadotte by the delay which it caused to the Russian march; his escape was indeed a narrow one."

Murat claimed to have saved the day by his brilliant cavalry charge, but both Augereau and Lannes disputed the honour, and Napoleon was angry, saying he would award glory to whomsoever he pleased. Mr. Petre gives Napoleon, rightly, very high credit for his splendid handling of the troops at Friedland, describing his wonderful power of grasping essentials, and the force and rapidity with which he developed his movements. The function of the cavalry, temporarily under the command of Grouchy, is almost inexplicable. As is well known, Napoleon did not press the pursuit of the defeated foe, and Mr. Petre, with some force, suggests that Napoleon did not wish to make a permanent enemy of Russia. Friedland was a decisive victory, and brought about the peace of Tilsit, which seemed to set the crown upon the Continental operations of Napoleon. It has been said that Alexander's first words, when the two emperors met on the great floating raft on the Niemen, were, "I hate the English as much as you do yourself." However this may have been, he consented that the Danish, Swedish, and Portuguese fleets should be handed over to France. How his schemes were wrecked by England's decisive policy in attacking the Danes at Copenhagen, and in dealing effectively with the other fleets, is well known.

## TRICKERY THAT FAILED.

There has been received at the War Department at Washington a record of the proceedings of a military commission recently convened in the Philippines which discloses one of the most astonishing schemes of treachery and betrayal ever attempted by the leaders of the Filipino insurrection. The accused before this commission was J. Thomas Kreider, an American Volunteer soldier. He was charged with treason, his offence being that he, with eight other American soldiers, while held as prisoners, signed the following document, which the enemy afterward issued as a proclamation:

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Fellow Countrymen: After many months among the Filipino people, studying their customs and characters, we, the undersigned, have come to the conclusion

that the time has arrived for us to break the silence and let you know the real truth so that you will see the folly of continuing the fighting these people who are defending their country against the cruel American invasion in the same manner in which our forefathers did against England in those glorious days of our grand and noble liberator, Gen. George Washington.

Since the day we were led by our conscience and presented ourselves to the Filipino authorities we have received the best of treatment, and we are enjoying a life of luxury without having to put our lives in danger as do you, who still remain in the American ranks fighting for an unjust cause which sooner or later must surely prove disastrous, as it did to the Spanish, notwithstanding that they knew the country and customs of the people better than the Americans do.

For above-mentioned reasons and also that the war may soon end, we ask the men of the American Army stationed in these islands to present themselves to the Philippine authorities as we did, thereby showing yourselves to be true Americans, upholding the policy of Washington and the Monroe Doctrine against the ambitious policy of President McKinley, who for two years has carried on this cruel war, spilling the innocent blood of thousands of American soldiers, and with what object? To fill the pockets of Mark Hanna and several other American capitalists who have been for years and are now ruling America to-day, or in other words changing your blood for gold and robbing many a loving mother or wife of son or husband, thereby making a once happy home sad and miserable.

Before we close let us tell you that in nearly every town there are always stationed forces of Filipino troops to whom, should you so desire, you can present yourselves with or without your rifles, and to avoid danger it is best to hide it in a secure place, and after you have presented yourself, inform the Filipino officer or chief of the guerrillas, and they will recover it and pay you some money in return.

With this we conclude, wishing you the best of fortune. We remain yours most sincerely,  
Harry Horat Alman, Co. K; John Blake, trumpeter, Co. B, 23th U. S. Inf.; Frank L. Clark, Co. F, 21st U. S. Inf.; J. Thomas Kreider, corporal, 33th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Chas. Buchanan, Co. B, 28th U. S. Inf.; Harry Richter, 6th U. S. Art.; Charley Wright, Hospital Corps; Fitzhugh Smith, John Ryan, 4th Regiment.

Kreider was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labor. General Chaffee, however, after reviewing the proceedings, held that there was no conclusive evidence to show that the accused had committed an overt act such as is necessary to constitute the technical offence of treason. The sentence of the commission was therefore disapproved and the prisoner set at liberty. But in doing this General Chaffee took occasion to define the obligation of the American soldier in unmistakable terms. He said:

"The preponderance of proof was in favor of the contention of the accused that he was held by the insurgents as a prisoner and took no part in operations against the United States, gave no aid and comfort to the enemy, made reasonable effort to escape, and was compelled by his captors under legal duress to sign the above proclamation, by threats of violence in case he refused. While no treasonable intent or overt act is established against the accused by competent evidence, it however remains to be remarked that it is the duty of every American soldier to face impending danger of death rather than sign a treasonable proclamation, even if it be prepared, as was the one in this case, by the enemy. Nor should he do any other act that might have even a seeming of giving the enemy encouragement. The true soldier not only takes the risks of battle, but all other risks of life growing out of any and all incidents of war, and accepts the chance of life or death rather than do ought to injure his country's cause or dishonor the uniform he wears."

In these brief sentences General Chaffee has vividly defined the true ideal of the duty of the American soldier. By that ideal the soldier is forbidden to betray his flag or his country even to save his own life. An act so treacherous is not permissible even as a means of escaping torture or death, and while General Chaffee's ruling in the case finely exemplifies the administration of justice seasoned with mercy, it is also a sharp reminder that the offense of which Kreider was accused is a monstrous betrayal of the noblest principles of American soldiery.

## THE HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut. Col. Thomas T. Knox, Inspector General, U. S. A., has made a report on an inspection of the several branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, made from Aug. 9 to Nov. 14, 1901, which has been printed as a document of the House of Representatives. The Home is composed of nine branches, located in as many States. Its first branch was authorized by Congress March 21, 1866, and the last branch Jan. 28, 1901. The headquarters of its President and General Treasurer are in New York City, and general control of this institution is invested in a board of managers. Colonel Knox's report shows that a desire for economy in the administration of affairs pervades the entire institution, and excellent results have been obtained. The best method for the feeding, clothing, housing, and general care and contentment of the ever-increasing army of old and

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decrepit veterans is the matter that is kept constantly at the front.

By a decision of the Board of Managers, soldiers from the Spanish-American War are admitted only temporarily and conditionally, after a rigid medical examination, and as soon as their physical condition warrants it and it is clearly apparent that they are able to take care of themselves they are dropped from the rolls. At date of inspection 343 of these men had been admitted to the several branches of the Home, of whom 275 were still on the rolls.

The total roster of the different branches, on June 30, 1901, was 26,441, of whom 7,582 were absent, on leave, or otherwise. There are 120 barracks for the Home, most of them occupied in excess of their intended capacity. Food was found to be well cooked, well served and abundant, with ample facilities for cooking and serving. The capacity of dining halls, however, is not sufficient at any branch to accommodate all the members at one sitting. There were 1,752 deaths during the year, at an average age of 68.42 years, an increased longevity over the average of the previous year, which shows thorough and efficient administration on the part of the medical department.

## FOOTBALL AT THE ACADEMY.

Charles Dudley Daily, Captain of the West Point eleven, in a review of the football season in Leslie's Weekly, says: "The remarkable record of West Point awards her a high position in the year's comparison. The theory of her play was a reflection of Yale ideas, but she brought a spirit and a fight to their execution which is peculiarly her own. No outsider can conceive of the difficulties under which football is carried on at West Point. The ordinary college player would think himself overtrained ten times over before the end of the season were he to add football to the other achievements of the Military Academy. West Point's salvation lies in the fact that the routine drills makes actual playing impossible until October. It is true that her team alone from all other teams of the year developed its full capacity. No other team could show such consistent defensive, offensive, kicking and trick-playing as she did. She was handicapped by finding her opponents thoroughly prepared for Yale's tackle-back formation, but her kicking game and her defense gave an offense that proved effective."

Gen. Winfield Scott in his memoirs, ascribes the original formation of temperance societies in the United States to an article thirteen columns in length written by him and appearing in a supplement to the National Gazette of Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1821. Its title was "Scheme for Restricting the Use of Ardent Spirits in the United States." General Scott himself was generally recognized as quite an ardent spirit in those halcyon days as an article in another column shows.

Officers at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., desire the removal of the city garbage dump ground at the foot of Clinton avenue, between the Navy Yard and the Wallabout Market, and a recommendation to this effect, it is understood, is to be made to Major Low. The dump, it is declared, is unhealthy, and should be abolished.



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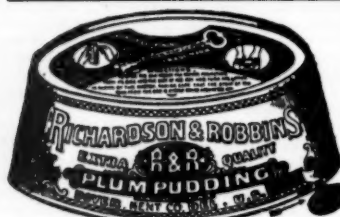
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An officer of the Army sends us a good word on behalf  
of the post non-commissioned staff, concerning whom he  
says: "I am glad to see some interest invoked regarding  
the placing of the post non-commissioned staff on a better  
footing. I have long held that they should be warrant of-  
ficers, and that their pay should be increased. As a  
class they have been tried and found efficient. They  
possess a splendid degree of intelligence and business ca-  
pacity; they are hard workers and look out for the in-  
terest of the Government, and owing to their service in  
the line, they have the advantage over civilian employees  
of knowing the customs of the Service. The training they  
receive in the line inspires the post non-commissioned staff

with a regard for the preservation of Government mater-  
ials that can not, as a rule, be taught to civil employees.  
They are most valuable assistants in the departments to  
which they belong, particularly to officers of the line  
called upon to perform staff duty. When the class of  
work they are required to perform is taken into consid-  
eration we find that they are poorly paid Government ser-  
vants. With due respect to civilian employees, who in the  
majority of cases at least try to do their best, it appears  
to me that the post non-commissioned staff are entitled  
to precedence over them. When circumstances compel a  
continuance of work beyond the usual hours, we never  
hear a word of complaint from the sergeant, but this can  
rarely be said of civilian clerks. Help the post non-com-  
missioned staff to secure better pay, and keep them the  
useful and honored servants they now are by allowing  
none but the deserving to reach their grade."

As illustrating the drift of foreign opinion with re-  
gard to the outcome of the Schley affair it is worth  
while to note the following expressions from a leading  
article in the Army and Navy Gazette of London: "It  
is not possible to conceive anything more unsatisfactory  
than the report of the Court of Inquiry. That such a  
report should have produced a fresh outburst of re-  
rimination is not at all surprising. The whole procedure  
has been very singular, and presents some irregularities  
which may lead to further action. It is not likely that  
Admiral Sampson's friends can be content with a case in  
which his conduct has been impugned, but which has  
given him no opportunity of defending himself, while the  
finding is of such an inconclusive nature that the Presi-  
dent of the Court can regard the condemned Admiral  
as meriting the honor which Admiral Sampson himself  
claims. To carry the matter into Congress would be de-  
plorable, and would still further accentuate the differences  
which have divided the American Navy into two camps.  
The restricted number of officers composing the court  
was in itself a danger. There is no reason to doubt that  
the officers of the court proceeded to their work with a  
determination to arrive at the truth, although in many  
minds a judgment had already been arrived at, which in  
the keen partisanship no amount of evidence would al-  
ter. We should be sorry to think that the serene atmos-  
phere of the court was infected with this spirit, but there  
is a suspicion that it was not altogether undisturbed."

An Army officer sends us the following anecdote  
suggesting its application to recent events: "A campaign  
against the Sioux was on foot and one of the columns  
was composed of three squadrons of Cavalry. There  
were present as field officers a colonel, a lieutenant col-  
onel and a major. The colonel was a pleasant easy-  
going commander up to a certain limit. The lieutenant-  
colonel was a cantankerous, fault-finding man and gen-  
erally made himself disagreeable to the major. The ma-  
jor had to take it, being the junior, but waited for his  
opportunity. The day came when on the march the  
lieutenant colonel committed some fault which roused the  
anger of the colonel, and he was then and there in  
the presence of officers and enlisted men promptly brought  
to account. The colonel spared no words and the censure  
was complete. He then departed and after he had gone  
a sufficient distance the major rode up to the lieutenant  
colonel and gently remarked: "H'm! H'm! and how does  
it seem for a lieutenant colonel to be sat upon?"

Writing of "The New Pacific Empire" in the World's  
Work for January, George Hamlin Fitch says that ex-  
perience has demonstrated that a transport service con-  
ducted by a commercial company would be as impossible  
as a contract commissary for the entire Army. The  
transport service has more than paid for itself. Each  
transport saves the Government between \$100,000 and  
\$150,000 on a single trip, these figures being based on  
the lowest contract rate offered the Government by com-  
mercial lines. The carrying of the mails free of charges  
has saved the Post Office Department fully \$500,000  
since the beginning of the war in the Philippines, and  
the Treasury Department was spared the expense of  
\$300,000 in the shipment of money to the outlying pos-  
sessions." Mr. Fitch adds that "to Brig. Gen. Oscar F.  
Long, U. S. V., is due the credit for the present efficiency  
of the service. He has performed his duty most thor-  
oughly and with rare good judgment."

"Mrs. B." whoever she may be, writes to the New  
York Evening World to warn its young lady readers  
against marrying Naval officers. Why, we cannot imag-  
ine, for Navy men have the reputation of making the  
best of husbands. We have a suspicion that a woman  
who would write in this way must herself be at fault.  
"Mrs. B." says: "I read the query as to the qualities of  
Army men as husbands. They are as a rule far better  
than naval officers. Girls, look out for naval officers.  
Don't marry them if you'd avoid my harsh fate. I  
married one, and he not only flirts with every girl in  
sight, but he bores me to death by talking about him-  
self, his adventures, etc. We aren't a bit congenial. I  
married him because I was lonely, but it is ten times as  
lonely to be married to a man who is uncongenial as it  
would be to live on a desert island. Marry civilians  
girls. Leave the Army and Navy alone. I jilted a  
man with \$8,000 a year, to marry that naval idiot."

Thirty-one thousand blue chambray shirts are to be  
purchased by the Quartermaster's Department for the  
Army. A contract for them has just been awarded.



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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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Sceptics still continue to question the power of the President to confer brevet commissions at this time upon Army officers for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in the Philippines and in China, because the act of Congress of March 1, 1869, limits the conferring of commissions by brevet to a "time of War." They forget that this particular act was considered by the Attorney General in relation to conferring brevets for gallantry in Indian hostilities and he held that such hostilities might be considered as occurring in time of war and brevets conferred for Indian service could lawfully be confirmed. Following this opinion it is held by the best of authority at the War Department that the President has the power to make brevet appointments for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy during the existing insurrection in the Philippine Islands for, according to a recent ruling of the Secretary of War, a state of war still exists in those islands. But it is doubtful whether brevets for services in the Spanish-American War subsequent to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Spain can be confirmed. It is thought that in respect to these it may be necessary that further legislation be had of the same character as granted by Congress in 1890 in respect to brevets for services in Indian engagements. It is, however, to be remarked in this connection that the present Administration seems to have construed the act of 1869 in its application to brevets for officers in the Marine Corps in a different light, for on Dec. 10, 1901, the Senate confirmed all the President's nominations of Marine officers for brevet commissions for services during the Chinese and Philippine hostilities. If the same course is adopted, as seems only right that it should be, in respect to Army brevets, this will put an end to the entire controversy.

The Cuban Orphan Society, of which Gen. Francis V. Greene is President, has presented to the State Board of Charities of New York its second annual report, dated Oct. 1, 1901. The report opens with a tribute to the late Gen. William Ludlow, a trustee of the society, as a gallant soldier, a distinguished engineer, an honest gentleman, who, from the organization of this society, he did everything in his power to make it a success. "As Governor of Havana he co-operated with Miss Gill in all her plans for carrying on the work of the society, and after his return to the United States he gave the society the benefit and advice as a member of the Board of Trustees." The work of the society, begun in May, 1899, has been to organize in as many communities as possible throughout the island of Cuba, kindergartens, settlements, and other approved forms of educational and philanthropic work, which would help to mold the life of these communities and at the same time serve as models for similar enterprises undertaken by other agencies. It has established five model kindergartens, and many classes for kindergarten teaching, Sloyd (manual training), sewing and dressmaking, instruction in English, etc., with 945 pupils in all.

As the result of conferences between the President and the Secretary of War, the Philippine Tariff Bill, which is now pending in the House, will receive two highly important amendments when it comes before the Senate. The first of these empowers the Philippine Commission to purchase the lands now held by religious orders in the islands and dispose of the same on reasonable terms to actual occupants or other persons desirous of engaging

in agriculture. The adoption of this measure will fill one of the most urgent desires of the Filipino people, in that it will afford a practical remedy for many grievous abuses which have grown up under the harsh influence of the friars. The amendment will serve also as the basis for a wholesome revision of the complex land laws of the Philippines, without which the proper material development of the territory would be exceedingly difficult and long delayed. The second of the proposed amendments establishes, in certain cases, the right of appeal from the Supreme Court of the Philippines to the Supreme Court of the United States, thus extending to the inhabitants of the Archipelago the same safeguards now enjoyed by the people of other American territories. To vest the Supreme Court of the Philippines with absolute authority, with no right of appeal from its decree, would be anomalous as well as unfair and unsafe. In fact both of these amendments are so clearly founded on reason, justice and prudence that their adoption may be assumed as a matter of course.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has not yet been able to reach any definite conclusion as to the proper construction of the law governing the appointments of Generals Crozier, Gillespie and Davis to be brigadier general and chiefs of their respective departments and corps. Whether their appointments should be for terms of four years or permanent, cannot be decided by the members of the Committee and, to tell the truth, the War Department is as much at a loss as to the proper construction of the statute as is the Committee. We have already stated the difficulties that would arise if Generals Crozier and Davis were confirmed for four years and have shown how, under the law, they would be forced out of the Army at the expiration of that period. This fact is appreciated by the Senate Committee, which accounts for the fact that all three of the appointments have been held back and the promotions in the departments and corps incidental to them have not been reported to the Senate. At the meeting of the Committee this week a communication was addressed to the Secretary of War asking for his construction of the law relating to these appointments. As one member of the Committee said to the representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, it is thought that the Department can no more point a way out of the difficulty, without advocating further legislation, than can the Committee.

A recruiting station for the enlistment of men for the Marine Corps has been opened at Cleveland, O., under command of Capt. James E. Mahoney, U. S. M. C. It is the intention of General Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, to extend the recruiting system as officers become available, so as to cover the whole country inland as well as on the seaboard. In this General Heywood is following the example set by the Navy Department in opening recruiting stations among the farmers of the West, well removed from the influences of salt water, with such excellent results. Captain Mahoney has, until recently, been in charge of the general recruiting service covering the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware and the western portions of the State of New Jersey. His successor in this field of duty is Major George Barnett, U. S. M. C., who leaves the Barracks at Newport, R. I., for this purpose.

On Dec. 28 the Revenue-Cutter Woodbury, Lieut. P. W. Thompson commanding, rendered assistance to the Italian Steamer Genova bound from Sicily for Portland, Me., with valuable cargo. On New Year's Day the Woodbury picked up and towed to Booth Bay the American schooner St. Leon, found anchored in a dangerous position to windward of Ram Island, with her sails blown away, steering gear disabled, crew numb and exhausted. The Woodbury put a crew on board who fixed up the steering gear and with great difficulty weighed the anchors. This work was done under the disadvantages of a heavy northwest gale and a temperature of ten degrees. This was not the end of the Woodbury's rescuing work, for on Jan. 4 this Revenue Cutter found the schooner Metropolis anchored in a dangerous place, iced up, leaking, and with her sails blown away. Under Lieutenant Thompson's orders she was taken in tow and brought to a safe harbor.

It is believed at the Navy Department, and among naval circles generally, that Rear Admiral Endicott will be reappointed to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the expiration of his term of office in the near future. As we have stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL there is a feeling among some officers that the billet should be given to an officer of the line of the Navy, as in the past; but no criticism of the administration of Admiral Endicott is suggested by any one. On the contrary every one speaks in the highest terms of the present incumbent, and it is well known that both the President and the Secretary of the Navy have the most sincere regard for his professional and executive ability. Under Admiral Endicott great improvement has been made in the Navy Yards of this country and expansion along this line has been planned, which, at the beginning of his term of office, was not thought of by anyone.

Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, whom the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL quoted last week as anticipating but little military legislation at this session of Congress, still further defines his po-

sition by denying the report that he favors a revision of the present Army law. "As a matter of fact," says Mr. Hull, "I favor letting the present law demonstrate its usefulness before tinkering with it. I do not believe in passing a bill at one session and repealing it at the next. I have been quoted as favoring a reduction of the Army to 80,000. This is not only incorrect, but it is absurd, in view of the fact that the President has the power under the present law to make reductions within the range of 100,000 to 50,000 men. Various other measures have been proposed, but they do not touch the general organization of the Army."

Representatives of the Army and Navy football teams have agreed that the game between West Point and Annapolis will be played on Franklin Field—the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania—as they have again been tendered by the University. The game will be played on the Saturday after Thanksgiving Day, and committees from all three institutions will meet shortly to arrange the details. There has been some talk of changing the location of the game, but it was decided that Franklin Field offered the most advantages.

Surg. Oliver D. Norton, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. S. Monadnock, who recently witnessed the decapitation of thirty-six Chinamen at Canton, China, has written an interesting and strictly professional account of the execution for the Medical Record of New York. He remarks that the two executioners did their work with great skill, falling in only three instances to sever the victim's head from his body at the first stroke. The victims seemed but little worried by the proceedings. After a head was severed "a look of surprise and intelligence" appeared on the face and in one or two cases there were movements of the eyes and an evident effort to speak.

The coming drills of the North Atlantic Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., will probably be far in advance of any similar evolutions which have taken place since the War of the Rebellion. The intention is to simulate actual war conditions with the utmost fidelity, and in furtherance of this idea landing parties and encampments will be prominent features of the winter campaign in the West Indies. The U. S. S. Prairie will be detailed to assist the fleet during its evolutions and with that end in view will cruise between Port au Spain and Port au France from about the beginning of the new year until the first of March.

A new departure in flagships will be made in the immediate future on the Asiatic station by the installation of the Rainbow as stationary flagship and residence of the Commander-in-Chief of the station. The Rainbow will probably remain in Manila bay during a large part of the time and it is safe to say that the flag officers on that station will be better pleased with their new quarters than with quarters on a sure-enough man-o'-war. On her way out to Manila the Rainbow will take out a detail of recruits for the European station, going via the Suez canal.

The bill H. R. 7924, authorizing the appointment as a brigadier general, retired, of "a medical officer on the retired list for distinguished military service," introduced by Mr. Lacey, apparently refers to Col. Joseph R. Smith, who entered the military service as an assistant surgeon Dec. 15, 1854, and was retired April 18, 1895, with the rank of Colonel. He has been in the Service "over forty years," and was breveted lieutenant colonel March 13, 1895, for "superior ability and excellent management of the affairs of the department."

Major Peter R. Egan, Surgeon, U. S. A., who was recently tried by court-martial at Fort Douglas, Utah, on a charge of neglect of duty, has been acquitted. Colonel Sanno, commanding the Department of Colorado, in reviewing the proceedings, however, is of opinion that Surgeon Egan did not give enlisted men the careful attention and treatment they had a right to expect, and he disapproves the acquittal. We publish the official order on the case under our Army head.

Major General Young, U. S. A., commanding the Department of California, directs that all officers of the Staff Corps, on duty in the Department, wear the prescribed uniforms of their rank and corps while in their offices during office hours. Officers visiting and reporting at headquarters during office hours will also wear the prescribed uniform.

United States military chaplains regularly on duty in Cuba, will hereafter be invested with sufficient authority to perform the marriage ceremony in this island, and a certificate of their commission showing that they are duly commissioned chaplains of the United States Army shall be sufficient evidence of their authority to perform said ceremony.

Among the bills introduced in the House of Representatives during the present week is one by Mr. Kern, instructing the Secretary of War "to authorize the re-establishment of the Army canteen as it existed under the rules in force previous to its abolition." Another bill with the same object in view and introduced by Mr. Bartholdt, was already on the House files.







## RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Horace E. Frick, U. S. N., retired, died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, at his home, 4037 Spring Garden street. He was 50 years old. Lieutenant Frick entered the Navy, March 11, 1874, and was appointed a Passed Assistant Engineer, March 3, 1882. He was retired, June 18, 1890, for incapacity resulting from incident of service. His last cruise was on the Nipsic, which was attached to the United States squadron at Apia, on the Island Upolu, Samoa group, at the time of the destructive hurricane of March, 1889, when a number of warships were sunk and many lives were lost. Two sons survive him—Horace E. Frick, Jr., and C. Vasey Frick, both of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Henrietta Taylor, widow of the late Robert Taylor of New York, and mother of Mrs. T. F. Forbes, wife of Lieut. Col. T. F. Forbes, U. S. A., died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 4, 1902.

Brigadier General William H. Seamans, adjutant general of California died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, from inflammation of the heart, after an illness of three weeks. He is survived by a widow and a married daughter, Mrs. Grace E. L. Barnes, of Sacramento. The body will be taken to San Francisco.

Horace W. Rockwell, a prominent resident of Monroeton, Pa., died at his home on Monday night, Dec. 16, from diabetic coma; aged 67 years. Mr. Rockwell was for some years proprietor of the Monroeton Foundry. He was the father of Lieut. Verne LaSalle Rockwell who is now on his way to the Philippines with his troop, the 11th U. S. Cavalry.

Capt. William Stanley, an ex-officer of the U. S. Army, who was dismissed in 1874, and was twice brevetted for gallantry during the civil war, died at Lyle, Minn., Jan. 26, in the 40th year of his age. He entered the Army as a private in Company K, 10th Infantry, in June, 1855, and was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the same regiment in October, 1863. His last commission was as a captain in the 20th Infantry. His court-martial and dismissal from the Service, resulted from his failure to pay bills.

Mrs. Jesse Louisa Reid Borthwick, wife of Chief Engineer John L. D. Borthwick, U. S. N., retired, died at Sorrento, Italy, Jan. 5, 1902.

With the death of Marcellus Hartley at the venerable age of 74 there passes a man whose character admirably realized the ideals of American citizenship. For nearly half a century he was identified with many of the foremost business and financial interests of the city of New York, where his life began and ended, and his name is perpetuated in the commercial community by the corporation to which he transferred the direction of his active mercantile affairs only two or three years ago. Mr. Hartley's name is perhaps more closely associated with American firearms throughout the world than that of any other citizen, and his trade career virtually covered the whole period of development from muzzle-loaders to breech-loaders, and automatic arms. His services to the Union during the Civil War were arduous, patriotic and useful in the highest degree, his success in defeating extensive Confederate purchases of war supplies in London having averted a grave embarrassment to the Federal cause. Mr. Hartley was a gentleman of board culture, rare modesty and humane impulses that found expression in numberless deeds of kindness of which the world heard nothing. His stainless integrity, his exalted standards of duty, his honorable success in great enterprise and his generous support of all efforts to advance the glory of his country or improve the lot of his fellow-men distinguished Marcellus Hartley as one whom good citizens everywhere delighted to honor.

Francis Jay Herron, who died in New York on Jan. 8, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and entered the Army as captain of a regiment of Iowa Volunteers in 1861. He was promoted to colonel the same year, to Brigadier General of Volunteers July 16, 1862, and to Major General of Volunteers Nov. 20, 1862. He resigned June 7, 1865.

Col. Samuel N. Hoyt, a veteran of the Mexican war, the Civil War and various Indian campaigns, died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 7. He was born in Vermont in 1821 and entered the Army with a company of California Volunteers in 1861. He was on friendly terms with Lincoln and had an interview with him shortly before the assassination.

Mrs. Serena P. Dale Appleton, the widow of John Adams Appleton, and the mother of Col. Daniel Appleton, 1th N. G., N. Y., died on Jan. 8, at her residence, 122 West Seventy-second street, in her 76th year. For many years she was a prominent member of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Four sons and one daughter survive her.

Joseph Combs, 82 years old, once a conspicuous figure in Missouri politics, a veteran of the Mexican War and at one time a law partner of the late Justice Stephen Field, of the U. S. Supreme Court, died Jan. 6, at his home, in Kansas City, Kas.

Commodore Edward E. Potter, U. S. N., retired, died at his home, Belvidere, Ill., on Jan. 8. He was born in New York, and appointed to the Navy as midshipman from Illinois, Feb. 5, 1850, being attached to the sloop Decatur. During his long service he was on the frigate Constitution, coast of Africa, 1853-5, and at the Naval Academy, 1856. He was promoted to passed midshipman June 20, 1856, and served on the frigate St. Lawrence on the coast of Brazil during 1857-9. Commissioned as lieutenant July 9, 1858, and on duty on the frigate Niagara May 9, 1860; he conveyed the first Japanese Embassy to their homes. On his return home in April, 1861, he found the War of the Rebellion had fairly commenced. He was detached from the Niagara and ordered to the Wissahickon, and in her passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, etc., etc. He was on the frigate Franklin, 1867-8, which was the flagship of Admiral Farragut. During the cruise of the Shawmut, he ascended the River Orinoco to Ciudad Bolivar, and recovered from revolutionists two steamers belonging to an American company; the Shawmut was the second United States man-of-war to visit Ciudad Bolivar; in 1880 he commanded the U. S. S. Constellation, taking supplies to the suffering people in Ireland. Promoted to captain July 11, 1880. He was in command of the U. S. S. Lancaster; on the European Station until May, 1885, and of the South Atlantic Station from December, 1885, until ordered home in September, 1886. In 1886 he was in command of the League Island Navy Yard. He also served on the receiving-ship Minnesota at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, and as Governor of Naval Home, Philadelphia. He was promoted commodore in June, 1893, and was retired May 9, 1895. He leaves a widow and three children, also two sisters, Mrs. William Lathrop, of Rockford, and C. G. Marsh, of Oak-park.

Lieut. James M. Bevan, Art. Corps, was found dead in his bed at Fort Canby, Wash., with a pistol shot wound in the head, on Jan. 2. He was commissioned

in June last. He was born at Berne, Noble County, Ohio, entered the Army as a private, 3d Infantry, in December, 1898, and served until December, 1899, when he was discharged under the Volunteer clause, but re-enlisted again and was appointed a lieutenant last June, his commission to date from February, 1901.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Alice Davies Rochester and Capt. Charles Wendell Fenton, 13th Cav., U. S. A., were married in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 7, at the home of the bride's parents, Gen. and Mrs. William B. Rochester. A large reception followed, which was attended by a contingent of New York friends, as well as representatives from Army, Navy and official circles. The bride's only attendant was her cousin, Miss Edith Davies, of New York, who wore a gown of white cloth, with a blue hat, and carried a cluster of pink roses. The bride's dress was of cream white satin, with a yoke of tulle, embroidered with pearls. The beautiful lace veil worn by the bride is an heirloom in the family, having been worn by her mother and grandmother at their own weddings. The bridal bouquet was a large cluster of white orchids. General Rochester escorted his daughter into the flower decked drawing room, in which the ceremony took place, where they were met by the groom and his best man, Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., U. S. A. The bride has been known as one of the most popular girls in Washington society. Captain Fenton returned last summer from three years' service in the Philippines, where he served on Gen. Frederick D. Grant's staff. He is now stationed at Fort Meade, South Dakota, where he will take his bride.

Lieut. James R. Moxley, U. S. A., and Miss Annie Herrington were married recently at Stillmore, Ga. Neither Lieutenant Moxley's nor Miss Herrington's families knew of their intention till a few minutes before it came off. The ceremony was performed very impressively by Rev. T. W. Darley. A large number of friends were present, who assembled at Lieutenant Moxley's personal invitation. The party after the ceremony were guests of the Daniel House till the north bound evening train. A large crowd of our young people were there to bid them bon voyage, and throw after the happy couple quantities of rice and old shoes. Lieut. Moxley, with his pretty bride, went direct to Atlanta, where he had been ordered to report at Fort McPherson. He has been assigned to duty in the Philippines, and is now en route there with his bride.

Miss Terry, daughter of Rear Admiral Terry, U. S. N., was a bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Mary P. Hooton to Mr. Edward T. L. Robinson at Westchester, Pa., Jan. 8.

Miss Elsie Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U. S. N., and Mrs. Bradford, and the Rev. Edward Darlington Johnson, of Brunswick, Me., were married at St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral, Washington, D. C., on Jan. 8. The chancel was garlanded with green, with palms about the altar and poinsettia in the vases, with bride was attended by her sister, Miss Katherine Bradford. She wore white lace over white satin. The veil was of tulle, and she carried a white prayer book, from which Bishop Satterlee read the service. The maid of honor wore white voile over white silk and carried a cluster of holly tied with red ribbon. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradford entertained at a wedding breakfast afterward. The Rev. and Mrs. Johnson will live at Brunswick, Me., where the former is rector of St. Paul's church.

## THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Little work has been done this week by the Military and Naval Committees of Congress. In the House Committee on Military Affairs consideration has been begun of the bill making appropriation for the support of the Army for the next fiscal year, and Secretary Root, General Greely and Colonel Sniffen, of the Pay Department, have been given hearings. The following sub-committees of this committee have been appointed:

No. 1. Army organization and appropriations—miscellaneous: Messrs. Hull, Ketcham, Capron, Esch, Hay, Sladen.

No. 2. Military Academy, battlefields, monuments, medals, etc.: Messrs. Parker, Stevens, Dick, Sulzer, Snodgrass.

No. 3. Soldiers' Homes and National Cemeteries: Messrs. Ketcham, Hull, Brick, Adams, Jett, Hay, Rodey.

No. 4. Voluntary muster—bounty and pay: Messrs. Capron, Stevens, Esch, Sladen, Jett.

No. 5. Arsenals, barracks, and military reservations: Messrs. Stevens, Mondell, Prince, Sulzer, Broussard, Rodey.

No. 6. Retirements, restorations and reliefs: Messrs. Dick, Parker, Capron, Sladen, Snodgrass.

No. 7. Desertions: A.—Messrs. Mondell, Adams, Ketcham, Snodgrass, Sladen. B.—Messrs. Esch, Prince, Brick, Jett, Broussard.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs is also considering the annual appropriation bill. Only one meeting has been held since the recess and little work was accomplished.

In the Senate Committee of Naval Affairs hearings have been begun on the various bills for the construction of a Pacific cable. The representatives of the various cable companies will be heard, but it is hardly probable that the Government will again present its case to the Committee after the exhaustive hearing given during the last session of Congress on the same subject.

The Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs went to West Point to stay over Sunday, upon the invitation of General Corbin, for the purpose of inspecting the buildings there with a view of rebuilding some of the older ones and remodeling others which are not in good repair. General Corbin, in his letter of invitation to the Committees, stated that in his opinion considerable patch work had been done in and on the West Point buildings.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 2172, Mr. Proctor—Appropriating \$200,000 for the payment, or the reimbursement of payments made, of just bills and charges for the support, care and treatment, including proper hospital charges, of sick officers and enlisted men of the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States while they were absent from duty on leave or on furlough, or otherwise by direction or by permission of proper authority, on or after April 21, 1898, in like manner as if the said officers and enlisted men had been on duty at the times when and places where the said bills and charges were incurred; the appropriations to remain available for two years after date of approval of this act.

S. 2227, Mr. Effkins—Providing for 15 days' additional

leave of absence to employees of the Navy yards, gun factories, arsenals, and ordnance depots.

S. 2231, Mr. Penrose—To waive the age limit, etc., in the case of Chief Boatwain's Mate Charles A. Wilson, U. S. N., and appoint him as a boatwain in the U. S. Navy.

S. 2235, Mr. Lodge—Temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands.

S. 2241, Mr. Blackburn—Referring to the Court of Claims the claims of officers of the Army, or of persons who may have served as such or of their heirs, for arrearages of longevity pay, or otherwise; and conferring jurisdiction upon said court in all such claims, without regard to the lapse of time; in adjustment of such claims credit to be allowed for the full time claimants may have served as cadets in the Military Academy and as enlisted men in the U. S. Army or Navy, Regular or Volunteer, or both.

S. 2267, Mr. Gallinger—In amendment of section 2680 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the qualifications, pay and duties of officers.

S. 2420, Mr. Hansbrough—For the relief of assistant surgeons in the Volunteer Army gives them the pay of captain mounted.

S. 2424, Mr. Mason—Appropriating \$5,000 a year for the support and maintenance of the American Red Cross.

S. 2427, Mr. Mason—To amend section 1 of an act authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a duplicate certificate of discharge where the same has been lost, approved March 3, 1873.

S. 2463, Mr. Hale—That all officers of the Army below the grade of major general, who shall have served creditably during the Civil War, the subsequent Indian wars, and the Spanish War of 1898, and who shall not have received promotion since April 21, 1898, shall be eligible to one grade of promotion upon their retirement from active service: Provided, That any officer whose active service fulfills the conditions of this act, and who may have been retired without promotion since April 21, 1898, shall be eligible to receive the promotion provided for by this act, from and after its approval, the same as if he had remained on the active list.

S. 2470, Mr. Hale—That boatwains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers may be examined for promotion by boards composed of such officers as the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, designate: Provided, That in every case officers serving on such boards shall be senior in rank to the warrant officer to be examined.

S. 2530 and H. R. 7461—Providing for a specially designed cruiser and torpedo boat destroyer to be built with Richard B. Painton's electrical system of multiple screw propellers and electrical rudder steering gear apparatus; this motive power to be combination of electric and steam turbine dynamo and electric motor power; all improvements contained in Painton's three U. S. patents to be embodied in the trial boat destroyer; plans for the construction to be inspected by the naval committee for their approval; appropriating \$500,000 to pay for the destroyer or cruiser, which shall be constructed to make forty knots or more, the trial boat of either class of boats to be left to the option of the naval committee; said Richard B. Painton to oversee boat construction on his devices.

H. R. 7474, Mr. Burkett (by request)—That all soldiers, sailors or marines who served in the Union Army during the Civil War for ninety days and were honorably discharged therefrom shall receive a pension of \$6 per month and a per diem of one cent a day per month for all who served for more than ninety days: Provided, however, That said soldier does not already draw an amount equivalent to the sum acquired under this bill: And provided further, That the above bill shall not interfere with future ratings for invalid pensions.

H. R. 7539, Mr. Metcalf—To provide relief for such employees in United States Navy yards as may be disabled by accident while in the performance of their duty, and in the event of fatal casualties, for the relief of their suffering dependents. Throughout this act the expression "navy-yard" shall be held to cover such naval establishments of the United States as may be designated naval stations, or by any term of like significance.

H. R. 7640, Mr. McCall—That additional appointments to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis shall hereafter be made each year by the President of the following persons: The cadet or student standing first in the graduation class of that year in the nautical training school of every State in which such a school is now or hereafter maintained at the expense of the State and under its direction. The cadet or student ranking second in his class shall be designated as alternate, and shall receive the appointment in case the cadet standing first is unable or unwilling to accept or fulfill it; and in like manner the cadet ranking third shall be an alternate for the cadet ranking second. Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect upon its passage.

H. R. 7650, Mr. Kern—To reestablish the Army canteen. Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be instructed to authorize the reestablishment and restoration of the Army canteen as it existed under the rules in force previous to its abolition. Sec. 2. That the provisions of all Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

H. R. 7655, Mr. Kalm—To provide for the construction of a submarine tunnel under the Bay of San Francisco, with air shafts and openings on the United States military reservation on Yerba Buena Island (Goat Island).

H. R. 7656, Mr. Stark—Granting a service pension of \$12 a month to soldiers, sailors, marines, and their widows and orphans. It also provides that in all official statements and publications of the Treasury Department of the United States of America showing the amounts of gold and silver coins and certificates, United States notes, and national bank notes in circulation, the various amounts issued under this act shall be designated as "pension money."

H. R. 7657, Mr. Horton—Providing for the purchase of land used as a cemetery on Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Ohio.

H. R. 7674, Mr. Emerson—For the purchase and preservation of the battlefields and fortifications of Forts Frederick, Crown Point and Ticonderoga, in Essex County, N. Y.

H. R. 7924, Mr. Laezy—Authorizing the appointment as a brigadier general on the retired list of a medical officer on the retired list for distinguished service. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to select from the retired list of the Army an officer not above the rank of colonel, who may have distinguished himself as a medical officer during an active service of more than forty years in every grade from assistant surgeon to Acting Surgeon General, and who was brevetted for superior ability and excellent management of the affairs in his department, and to appoint, by and with the aid and consent of the Senate, the officer so selected to be brigadier general in the United States Army on the retired list, with the pay and allowances established by law for officers of that grade on the retired list.

H. R. 7925, Mr. Cooper—To provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippines.

H. R. 8115, Mr. Bull—Changing the component parts of the ration issued in the Naval Service.

H. R. 8116, Mr. Bull—To revive the grade of vice admiral and to increase the number of lieutenants and ensigns in the Navy.

H. R. 8117, Mr. Bull—Authorizing that the depositions of witnesses stationed or residing at such a distance from the place at which a naval court is ordered to sit, or who are under orders and about to go to such a distance that it is not practicable to secure their personal attendance without incurring great expense or



serious loss of time, if taken on reasonable notice to the opposite party and duly authenticated, may be put in evidence before such court in case not capital.

H. R. 8118, Mr. Bull—That officers of the Navy and Marine Corps advanced respectively under the provisions of sections 1506 and 1605 of the Revised Statutes shall, after being promoted to higher grades, be carried as additional to the numbers of each grade to which they may at any time be promoted, taking rank next after, and being promoted with, the officers immediately above them.

H. R. 8122, Mr. Bull—That all candidates for admission to the Naval Academy must, at the time of their examination, be between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years. That the title naval cadet is hereby changed to midshipman. That there shall be allowed at the Naval Academy one midshipman for every Member or Delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, ten appointed annually at large, and two from each State at large, to be recommended by the Senators thereof in the manner provided by law for candidates for appointment from Congressional districts.

H. R. 8123, Mr. Bull—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 3719 of the Revised Statutes, relative to guarantees on proposals for naval supplies."

H. J. Res. 105, Mr. Hooker—Tendering the thanks of Congress to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. Navy, and to the officers and men of the squadron under his command.

H. J. Res. 102, Mr. Hanbury—To provide for the purchase of the painting entitled "1864, or Grant and His Generals," by Hanson Balling.

H. J. Res. 111, Mr. Wanger—That the distinctive badge adopted by the Army and Navy Union of the United States may be worn in their own right upon all public occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organization; and all persons who are not members of said organization are hereby prohibited from wearing said badge at any and all times.

H. R. 8114, Mr. Bull—Authorizing the Navy Department to employ civilian mariners in charge of naval collers.

H. R. 8115, Mr. Bull—Changing the component parts of the rations issued in the Naval Service same as S. 1112, published Dec. 14, p. 364.

H. R. 8116, Mr. Bull—To revive the grade of vice-admiral and to increase the number of lieutenants and ensigns in the Navy. That the grade of vice-admiral in the Navy is hereby revived, and the President is authorized, from time to time as vacancies may occur therein, to appoint, by selection and promotion from among the rear admirals on the active list, four vice-admirals. Sec. 2. That the number of rear admirals on the active list shall hereafter be fourteen, each of whom shall receive the pay and allowances provided by law for the senior rear admirals. Sec. 3. That the number of lieutenants on the active list shall hereafter be three hundred and fifty, and the number of lieutenants, junior grade, and ensigns, six hundred.

H. R. 8119, Mr. Bull—Limiting the liabilities of sureties on the bonds of officers of the Navy. Same as 1107, published Dec. 14, page 364.

H. R. 8120, Mr. Bull—To provide for the examination of certain officers of the Navy and to regulate promotion therein. Same as S. 64, published Dec. 14, page 364.

H. R. 8121, Mr. Bull—That retired officers of the Navy ordered to active duty shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of officers of the active list of like length of active service, and if actively employed for three years after retirement shall, when detached from duty, retain the rank and highest retired pay of the grade they then hold: Provided, That the present pay of any officer on the retired list shall not hereby be reduced.

H. R. 8192, Mr. Showalter—That in lieu of granting leaves of absence and furloughs to officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers who entered the Service under the act of March 2, 1899, all officers and enlisted men belonging to United States Volunteers who were commissioned or enlisted under said act and who were mustered out of the Service, having served honestly and faithfully beyond the limits of the United States, shall be paid two months' extra pay; and all officers and enlisted men who entered the Service under said act and who were mustered out of the Volunteer Service, having served honestly and faithfully within the limits of the United States, shall be paid one month's extra pay. And this act shall extend to those who were honorably discharged prior to the muster out of their respective regiments, and to the representatives or heirs of those who were killed or died in the Service, whose service was honest and faithful and who entered the Service under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1899. Sec. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

H. R. 8194, Mr. Bull—That commissioned officers of the line, Medical Corps, Pay and Chaplain Corps of the Navy shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage and mileage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided, That such officers shall, when serving at sea, on shore beyond the continental limits of the United States, and in Alaska, receive ten per centum additional over and above the rates of pay proper: That mileage shall be paid in accordance with existing law: That no provision of this act shall operate to reduce the pay which would otherwise have been received by any commissioned officer at the time of its passage or thereafter.

H. R. 8284, Mr. Slayden—For the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the United States Army who suffered loss on account of the cyclone at Galveston, Tex., Sept. 9, 1900.

H. R. 8320, Mr. Young—To adjust the pensions of those who lost limbs or are totally disabled in them, or have additional disabilities.

The Senate has passed S. 1747, punishing with a fine of \$50 or imprisonment for three months or both the offense of furnishing military supplies, liquor or opium to the Pacific Islanders.

Mr. Scott has submitted a concurrent resolution for the printing of 10,000 copies of the document known as "Flags of Maritime Nations," under the supervision of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department. Bills have been introduced in the Senate for the relief of B. J. D. Irwin, surgeon and brevet colonel, U. S. A.; and to reopen and adjust the account for service of Lieut. Col. W. A. Jones, Corps of Engineers; for the relief of the widow and heirs of Charles Wilkes, late rear admiral in the Navy; by Mr. Quarles, to prevent the desecration of the American flag, to punish by fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, and to prohibit its use as an advertising device, etc., or tearing down or treating it with indignity; and by Mr. Pettus, to add dental surgeons to the Medical Corps of the Navy.

M. Hamard, the French sculptor, has just completed, at Paris, the model of a statue of Marshal Rochambeau, to be presented to the city of Washington as a companion to the statue of Lafayette. It will be ready to send to the United States next April.

Colonel Bingham, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bingham gave a dinner on Jan. 4 when their guests were General Corbin, U. S. A., and Mrs. Corbin, General Crozier, U. S. A., Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, of New York, Miss Kean and Mr. and Mrs. Cropper.

## PERSONAL.

Capt. I. W. Rand, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th U. S. Inf., on recruiting duty, has arrived at Evansville, Ind.

Capt. W. J. Snow, Art. Corps, from Fort Riley, has arrived at Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty.

Lieut. J. K. Parsons, 20th U. S. Inf., from Manila, has arrived at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 4th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

General and Mrs. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., retired, are at the Colonial, Washington, for the winter.

Medical Director Joseph G. Ayers, U. S. N., is residing at 23 Colonial place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

General Corbin, U. S. A., and Mrs. Corbin were not making the Cabinet calls on Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Major W. B. Reynolds, U. S. A., retired, is very ill at his home, 207 E. North avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. E. D. A. Pearce, Art. Corps, U. S. A., is en route to join his new station at Honolulu, H. I.

Capt. E. Lloyd, 15th U. S. Inf., is at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., to undergo an operation.

Contract Surg. H. A. Mahl, U. S. A., recently from the Philippines, has joined at Fort Strong, Mass., for duty.

Gen. J. W. Barlow, Miss Barlow, and Mr. Stephen M. Barlow are at the Portner, Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Capt. E. E. Gayle, with the 29th Battery, Field Artillery, arrived at Fort Sill, I. T., this week, from Havana, Cuba.

Lieut. S. D. McAllister, a recent arrival at Jackson Barracks, La., has been assigned to duty with the 4th Company.

Lieut. H. J. McKenny, 7th U. S. Cav., lately visiting in Washington, D. C., and vicinity, has joined his regiment in Cuba.

Lieut. H. L. Butler, Art. Corps, was called suddenly from Fort Monroe, Va., this week to Butler, Ga., by the illness of relatives.

The daughter of Dr. Smart, U. S. A., assisted Mrs. and Miss Gannon at their reception on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at Washington, D. C.

Lieut. H. C. Williams, Art. Corps, on a few weeks' leave from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., is visiting relatives at Glass, Warren County, Miss.

Henry D. Green, Chief Machinist, U. S. Navy (retired), has been presented with the Farragut medal of honor by the Farragut Veterans.

Gen. Frederick H. Funston, U. S. A., arrived in San Francisco this week from Manila, and received a hearty welcome from all classes of the community.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., and Col. W. A. Marye, U. S. A., and Mrs. Marye, sailed for Europe this week on the steamship Furst Bismarck.

Lieut. B. K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., recently in New York, has arrived at Ponce, P. R., and taken charge of the medical department of that post.

Major H. L. Harris, Art. Corps, lately under medical treatment at Washington Barracks, D. C., is now in New York on sick leave, with quarters at the Everett House.

Mrs. Gillespie, wife of General Gillespie, U. S. A., has selected Tuesdays in January for her days at home, at 1721 Rhode Island avenue, from 4 to 6 o'clock, Washington, D. C.

The engagement is announced of Asst. Naval Constr. Henry M. Gleason, U. S. N., stationed at the League Island Navy Yard, to Miss Minnie McCormick of Helensburgh, Scotland.

Mrs. Bright, wife of Doctor Bright, U. S. Navy, will introduce her daughter at a tea on Saturday, Jan. 11, given at the Washington Club, 1710 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Major C. E. Kilbourne, Paymaster, and Mrs. Kilbourne, have now got comfortably settled in St. Paul. The Major at present being on duty as Chief Paymaster, Department of Dakota.

Lieut. Cleveland Willcox, 9th U. S. Inf., recently visiting in Atlanta, Ga., has joined at Columbus Barracks, O., to go from there with recruits to the Philippines, via San Francisco.

Mrs. Wheaton, wife of Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., Miss Wheaton and Miss Miller are at home to their friends Saturdays in January at their residence, 2433 Columbia road, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. W. W. Reisinger and Mrs. J. A. Murphy, wife and daughter of Captain Reisinger, U. S. Navy, will be at home the last two Thursdays in January at 1209 13th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Capt. W. F. Lippitt, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., from the Philippines, and lately on leave, has taken charge of the medical department at that post.

Major Carroll Mercer and Mrs. Mercer have taken the house 1721 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C., the former home of the late Admiral Raymond Rodgers, U. S. Navy, where they will pass the winter.

Capt. Stephen M. Foote, Art. Corps, stationed at Fort Myer, in command of the 4th Field Battery, is at the Colonial, Washington, with his family, pending the arrival of his household goods from San Francisco.

The marriage of Miss Emily F. Huston, daughter of Major J. F. Huston, 26th U. S. Inf., to Lieut. A. S. Cowan, 14th Inf., is announced to take place at Fort Snelling, Minn., on Tuesday next, Jan. 14.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield has received permission from Congress to accept the decoration of the Cross of Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor conferred on him by the President of France.

Lieut. Harry C. Woodruff, 27th U. S. Inf., is at present undergoing medical treatment in New York for injuries received by him on board the Crook, while en route to Manila. He left the Crook at Gibraltar and returned to New York on the Steamship Trave.

Lieut. Raymond H. Fenner, 46th Field Battery, U. S. A., stationed at Vancouver Barracks, was married at High Station on January 1 to Miss Charlotte Elling, a daughter of the late Henry Elling, a millionaire mine owner of Virginia City, Mont. Lieut. Fenner arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines Dec. 26 last.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Dumont of West Philadelphia, and Assistant Inspector Charles C. Willis, the son of Lieut. Comdr. George S. Willis, U. S. N., and Mrs. Willis. Assistant Inspector Willis is on duty for the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, Quincy, Mass.

Mrs. C. St. J. Chubb is at the Dennison, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. James Mitchell will remain at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., until Spring.

Lieut. P. H. Mullan, 14th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week, from a holiday leave.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have gone to Florida to spend a portion of the winter, Mrs. Dewey's health not being very good at present.

Capt. William B. Lemly, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. M. C., was married at St. Louis, Mo., on December 10 to Miss Adelaide von Windeger.

Capt. E. H. Catlin, Art. Corps, joined this week at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., from Havana, Cuba, and afterwards left to spend about six weeks on leave.

Major General John R. Brooke left Governors Island Jan. 9 to resume his duties as member of the board to locate and distribute military posts, etc.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was the guest of honor at the twelfth night dinner and dance given on Monday, Jan. 6, at the home of Senator Kean, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Richards and Miss Richards, the wife and daughter of the late Col. W. V. Richards, are at 1604 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Mrs. John C. Gresham and daughters will reside in Washington, at 1827 I street, N. W., until they join Major J. C. Gresham, 6th U. S. Cav., in the Philippines.

Major C. L. Hodges, 23d U. S. Inf., was expected to join this week at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., having been on leave since shortly after his arrival in the United States.

Lieut. J. F. Barnes, Art. Corps., has been appointed adjutant and Lieut. W. H. Peek, Engineer officer of the Artillery District of Key West with station at Key West Barracks.

Capt. J. P. Wisser, Art. Corps, took the 73d Company of Coast Artillery back to its station, Fort Monroe, Va., on Jan. 10, after a tour of most creditable service at the Buffalo Exposition.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mai d'Anjoune Coleman, daughter of Major and Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman, to Mr. Clifton Carroll Carter, 1st Lieutenant of Field Art., U. S. A.

Gen. John C. Bates, accompanied by Lieutenant McClintock, his aid, has left Omaha, Neb., for New York, and will go to Washington to be there at the meeting of the Board of General Officers Jan. 10.

First Lieut. Logan Feland, U. S. M. C., has been detailed for duty in connection with the erection of the new Marine Barracks to be built at Annapolis, Md. This duty will probably continue for some time to come.

There was a double surprise in the home of Chief Boatwain, D. Glynn, U. S. N., at 4116 California street, San Francisco, Cal., on the morning of Dec. 29, last, when his wife gave birth to a son and daughter.

Capt. Francis J. Kernan, 2d Inf., Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav., and Thomas Q. Ashburn, Art. Corps, U. S. A., have been appointed aide de camps on the staff of Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Department of Colorado.

Secretary Long has appointed John A. Kearney, of Cohoes, N. Y., as the successor to E. S. Maclay, laborer at the New York Navy Yard, who was removed by order of the President for his strictures upon Rear Admiral Schley.

Mrs. I. Shillington, of Chicago, has forwarded to Secretary Long a beautiful anchor of immortelles to be placed on the graves of the dead of the battleship Maine in Arlington Cemetery. She has sent a similar tribute every year since the interment of the victims at Arlington.

Col. J. M. J. Sanno, 18th U. S. Inf., who has been on duty at Denver, Colo., ably administering the office of commanding officer, Department of the Colorado, has returned to his station at Fort Russell, Wyo. General MacArthur having resumed command of the Department on Dec. 30 last.

A stated meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M. O. L. U. S., will be held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, 1902, at half past 6 o'clock. Supper will be served at half past 7. After supper a paper will be read by Companion Capt. Mortimer R. Flint, entitled "The War on the Border." The present membership is 280.

Leslie's Weekly says: "General Shafter was persuaded to attend grand opera in San Francisco. It was a Wagner night. When the performance was over the people who occupied the box with him were curious to know what he thought of it. 'Too much like piano-tuning to suit me,' said the old fighter and he was never asked to go again."

Justice Stover of Glens Falls, N. Y., has just rendered a decision in the contested will case of Justice John R. Putnam and his widow. The decision upholds a former finding of Justice Russell, and order that the proceeds be distributed equally between Robert M. S. Putnam of New York, John R. Putnam of Amoy, China, and Lieut. Israel Putnam, the only children of Justice and Mrs. Putnam.

The War Department has been advised by General Chaffee that Capt. George W. Kirkman, U. S. A., who was placed under arrest by order of General Chaffee as he was about to leave Manila for San Francisco, has been released and will proceed by the first available transport to the United States. Captain Kirkman was in trouble with several Manila creditors and they prevented his return for the time being by protesting to General Chaffee. The officer has now arranged his affairs satisfactorily and will be allowed to return home.

Naval Constr. Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., has been agreeably entertained at New Orleans, La., the past week, by friends, at receptions and dinners. On Jan. 4 he lectured before the Y. M. C. A., and was also given a reception by that organization on Jan. 5. He also attended the French opera, and visited the new floating dock. A despatch from Montgomery, Ala., says Captain Hobson will soon resign from the Navy and enter politics. It is said he will oppose John H. Bankhead as Congressman from the Sixth District.

Comdr. J. H. Bull, U. S. N., having been found physically incapacitated for active service, has been relieved from duty in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office in Buffalo, N. Y., and ordered to the U. S. Naval Hospital at New York for treatment. It will be remembered that Commander Bull sustained severe injuries during the progress of the Exhibition at Buffalo which resulted in a severe illness from which he has never fully recovered. The present orders are the direct sequence of these injuries. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, U. S. N., has been detailed for the duty vacated by Commander Bull. These changes took place on Jan. 3.



Capt. E. M. Suplee, 14th Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Grant, Ariz.

Asst. Surg. E. O. Huntington, U. S. N., has joined the U. S. S. Columbia, at the Navy Yard, New York, for duty.

Brig. Gen. H. B. Freeman, U. S. A., with his wife and daughter, has located for the winter at the Cairo, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Theodore P. Kane, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Kane, have left Brooklyn, N. Y., for Hot Springs, Va., where they will remain a month.

Major and Mrs. Richard C. Parker, of Washington, D. C., are spending part of the winter at the Hotel Casa Grande, Pasadena, Cal.

Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st U. S. Inf., was on Nov. 16 last in command of the gunboat Florida, at Cabalogan, Samar, P. I.

Lieut. W. P. Scott, U. S. N., has been authorized by Congress to accept a medal of merit presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey.

Major W. B. Wheeler, 18th U. S. Inf., on an extended sick leave from Fort Bliss, Texas, is visiting at 35 West 10th street, New York.

Col. Richard Loder, U. S. A., retired, who has been at Towanda, Penn., has left that place for 1,315 San Antonio avenue, Alameda, Cal., where he is now located with his family.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, the eldest daughter of President Roosevelt, will christen the German Kaiser's new yacht, now building at Shooter's Island, at the entrance of Newark Bay, N. J.

At the carnival ball of the Twelfth Night Revellers at the French Opera House, New Orleans, La., Jan. 6, Capt. G. A. Converse and Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, U. S. N., occupied a private box.

Among recent visitors at West Point have been Major W. H. Miller, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A.; Mrs. Bubb, wife of Col. J. W. Bubb, 12th Inf., and Mrs. and Miss Andrews, widow and daughter of the late Professor Andrews.

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, who thinks that Capt. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., did not receive the promotion he deserved for his service during the war with Spain, called at the White House Jan. 6 to bring the matter to the attention of President Roosevelt.

Army officers lately registering in New York City were Lieut. G. J. Holden, Major R. F. Ames, Capt. A. T. Balentine, Grand Hotel; Capt. R. S. Abernethy, Capt. B. C. Gilbert, Capt. A. J. Bowley, Capt. W. G. Mills, the Navarre; Lieut. T. F. Maginnis, Murray Hill.

Capt. E. K. Cole, U. S. M. C., who has commanded the Marine Barracks at Bremerton, Wash., for the past three years, has received telegraphic instructions to hold himself in readiness to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Jan. 16, 1902, with a detachment for duty in the Philippines.

Major Webster Vinson, one of the most efficient, as well as one of the most popular officers in the Pay Corps, left Washington last Wednesday for his new field of duty in the Philippines, via San Francisco. He leaves hosts of friends who regret his departure and wish him "bon voyage" and a safe return.

Supreme Court Justice Keogh, of New York, signed a decree at White Plains on Jan. 7, granting a divorce to Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., on statutory grounds. Mrs. Clayton was Louisa M. Brasher, the daughter of a millionaire oilcloth manufacturer of Brooklyn. To Captain Clayton is awarded the custody of his two children. The couple separated by mutual consent in 1900.

Major H. Otis Perley, who has been in command of the hospital ship Relief, during the two years that she has been in Philippine and Chinese waters, is visiting the Post Surgeon, Dr. Kneeder, at West Point. Capt. Alexander W. Stark, senior assistant surgeon, arrived on Jan. 2. He is the guest of Capt. Hamilton. Captain Stark has been operating surgeon for three years at the largest military hospital in Cuba. As a surgeon he has few equals and no superiors in the Medical Corps.

The marriage of Miss Anne B. Chamberlin, youngest daughter of the late Capt. L. A. Chamberlin, 1st Art., whose engagement to Prof. James F. Norris was announced a short time ago, will take place at Saint John's Church, Washington, D. C., on the 4th of February. Although Mrs. Chamberlin and her family have made their home in Washington since Captain Chamberlin's death, Miss Anne is more closely identified with Boston, where she attended school and studied at the Museum of Fine Arts for several years. Professor Norris is a member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They will make their home in West Roxbury, one of the suburbs of Boston.

## THE ARMY.

The lineal rank of Lieutenants of Cavalry, as determined by the War Department, will be found on page 473.

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Received by the Senate Jan. 8.

Member Mississippi River Commission.

Major Thomas L. Casey, C. E., for appointment as a member of the Mississippi River Commission, vice Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury, C. E., relieved.

Member Missouri River Commission.

Major Thomas L. Casey, C. E., for appointment as a member of the Missouri River Commission, vice Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury, C. E., relieved.

### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. E. Van Arsdale Andrus, A. C., to be colonel, Sept. 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Note—On December 5, 1901, this officer was nominated to the Senate for the above promotion, with rank from Sept. 22, 1901, and was so confirmed Dec. 18, 1901.

This message is submitted for the purpose of correction of date of rank—Sept. 23, 1901, instead of Sept. 22, 1901. Second Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, A. C., to be 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1901.

Second Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, A. C., to be 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1901.

Second Lieut. James P. Robinson, A. C., to be 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1901.

Second Lieut. Harry C. Williams, A. C., to be 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1901.

Note—On December 5, 1901, this officer was nominated to the Senate for the above promotion, with rank from Aug. 1, 1901, and was so confirmed Dec. 18, 1901.

This message is submitted for the purpose of correction of date of rank—July 1, 1901, instead of Aug. 1, 1901.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, C. E., to be captain, Dec. 12, 1901, vice Meyler, deceased.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, deputy surgeon-general,

to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, Jan. 1, 1902, vice Baché, retired.

Lieut. Col. James P. Kimball, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general, with the rank of colonel, Jan. 1, 1902, vice Greenleaf, retired.

Major John Van R. Hoff, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Jan. 1, 1902, vice Pope, promoted.

Major George W. Adair, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Jan. 1, 1902, vice Kimball, promoted.

Capt. James D. Glennan, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, Jan. 1, 1902, vice Hoff, promoted.

Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, Jan. 1, 1902, vice Adair, promoted.

#### INFANTRY ARM.

Edwin M. Stanton, at large, late private, Co. H, 5th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901.

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

##### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeons of Volunteers with the Rank of Major.

Capt. William D. Shelby, assistant surgeon, U. S. V., Jan. 6, 1902, vice Raymond, honorably discharged.

Capt. Riger P. Ames, assistant surgeon, U. S. V., Jan. 6, 1902, vice Lippitt, honorably discharged.

To be Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers With the Rank of Captain.

Thurston Smith, of Indiana, contract surgeon, U. S. A., Jan. 6, 1902, vice Hooper, honorably discharged.

Hyman M. Cohen, of Maryland, contract surgeon, U. S. A., Jan. 6, 1902, vice McColl, honorably discharged.

To be Assistant Surgeon With the Rank of 1st Lieut.

William Lawson Little, of Tennessee, contract surgeon, U. S. A., to be assistant surgeon, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, Jan. 6, 1902, to fill an original vacancy.

##### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be 1st Lieutenants with Rank from Feb. 3, 1901.

First Lieut. Curtis W. Otwell, 7th Inf., to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, 15th Cav., to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, A. C., to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, A. C., to fill original vacancy.

To be 2d Lieutenants with Rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, A. C., vice Pillsbury, promoted.

First Lieut. Francis A. Pope, A. C., vice Adams, promoted.

First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, A. C., vice Lukesh, promoted.

First Lieut. Stanley B. Hamilton, A. C., vice Rhett, promoted.

First Lieut. William P. Stokely, A. C., vice Slattery, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wildurr Willing, A. C., to fill original vacancy.

Second Lieut. William L. Guthrie, 12th Cav., to fill original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, A. C., to fill original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Nathaniel E. Boker, A. C., to fill original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Francis W. Clark, A. C., to fill original vacancy.

##### CAVALRY ARM.

To be 2d Lieutenants.

William E. W. MacKinley, of Illinois, late 1st lieutenant, 4th Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

George F. Bailey, of Vermont, late 2d lieutenant, 41st Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Irvin L. Hunsaker, late 1st sergeant, Co. H, 18th Inf. (now 1st lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts), to be 2d lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

John G. Winter, Jr., of Texas, late private, Troop F, 1st U. S. V. Cav., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

William O. Reed, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 31st Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

William M. Graham, Jr., of Texas, late 1st lieutenant, 14th Penn. Vols., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Charles O. Thomas, Jr., at large, late 1st lieutenant, 31st Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Private Albert J. Mohn, Troop H, 3d Cav., to be 2d lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901.

Private John K. Hume, Troop D, 4th Cav., to be 2d lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Anton Jurich, Jr., at large, late quartermaster, sergeant, 1st South Dakota Vols., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

James B. Henry, Jr., of New York, Jan. 6, 1902.

##### ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be 1st Lieutenants.

Noel Gaines, of Kentucky, late captain, 39th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Alfred S. Morgan, of Minnesota, late captain, 34th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Granville Sevier, of Tennessee, late captain, 32d Inf., U. S. V., Sept. 23, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Daniel W. Hand, at large, late captain, 45th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Theophilus B. Steele, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 35th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Fred T. Austin, at large, late 1st lieutenant, 46th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Adna G. Clarke, of Kansas, late captain, 20th Kansas Vols., Aug. 22, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

John Storck, of Texas, late 2d lieutenant, 37th Inf., U. S. V., (now post commissary sergeant, U. S. A.), Aug. 22, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

To be 2d Lieutenants.

James D. Watson, at large, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late 1st lieutenant, 45th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 4, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Henry Casey, at large, late second lieutenant, 39th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 1, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

James H. Bryson, of Georgia, late second lieutenant, 2d Georgia Vols., Aug. 1, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

William F. Jones, at large, late sergeant, 2d Alabama Vols., Aug. 1, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Richard C. Marshall, Jr., of Virginia, late captain, 4th Inf., Aug. 1, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

John McLeod Page, at large, late private, 1st Washington Vols., Aug. 1, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

##### INFANTRY ARM.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Alexander MacMillan Hall, of Tennessee, late second lieutenant, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Franklin P. Jackson, of New York, late second lieutenant, 43d Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Charles C. Herman, Jr., at large, to be second lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901.

George C. Rockwell, at large, to be second lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901.

Albert Owen Seaman, of Illinois, late 1st lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, U. S. Vol. Inf. (now 1st lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment), Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

James P. Castleman, of Kentucky, Feb. 2, 1901.

Samuel G. Talbott, at large, Feb. 2, 1901.

George C. Marshall, Jr., at large, Feb. 2, 1901.

Vincent M. Elmore, Jr., of Alabama, late 1st lieutenant, 29th Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

William R. Kendrick, of Arkansas, late captain, 2d Arkansas Vols., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Augustus F. W. Macmanus, at large late captain, 39th Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Albert S. Williams, at large, late captain, 29th Inf., U. S. V., Feb. 2, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

### SPECIAL ARMY ORDERS, JAN. 9, H. Q. A.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at the War Department at the earliest date practicable, for examination of officers ordered before it. Detail for board—Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Assistant Commissary General; Lieut. Col. William A. Simpson, A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, Aide-de-Camp (Major 2d Inf.); Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon; Major Edward C. Carter, Surgeon; Capt. Charles S. Bromwell, C. E. Recorder.

Capt. Matthew A. Boston, 15th Cav., directed to report to Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Assistant Commissary General, president of the board, for examination.

Capt. Charles G. Woodward, Art. Corps, will report to C. O. General Hospital, San Francisco, for treatment.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Paul S. Halloran, Asst. Surg., is extended fourteen days.

Major Arthur Murray, Art. Corps, to Fort Monroe. Board of officers to consist of: Major Frank Heath, O. D.; Major Rogers Birnie, O. D.; and Capt. Orin H. Mitcham, O. D., is convened at the U. S. Powder depot, Dover, N. J., for the purpose of considering such matters pertaining to the enlargement of facilities of the depot for the preparation and issue of siege and seacoast ammunition as may be submitted to the board by the chief of ordnance.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, O. D., will visit during January from New York City, to works of American Ordnance Company.

Leave one month granted Contract Surg. Robt. C. Eva. Leave two months granted Capt. Guy H. Preston, 13th Cav.

Leave two months granted Major Robert K. Evans, Infantry, A. A. G., extended one month.

First Lieut. Thomas F. Maginnis, 18th Inf., to Columbus Barracks for assignment with recruits sent via San Francisco to Philippines.

Leave one month and fifteen days granted 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Maginnis, 18th Inf.

First Lieut. Miles K. Taubee, to join his regiment in Porto Rico.

Second Lieut. A. Moreno, Porto Rico Regiment, to report at Jackson Barracks for duty.

The following recent appointments of officers of Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry are announced: Edwin J. Griffith, appointed captain Dec. 27, 1901; William D. Pritchard, appointed second lieutenant Dec. 27, 1901; George A. Derbyshire, appointed second lieutenant Dec. 27, 1901.

Captain Griffith to report at Columbus Barracks for duty; Lieut. Pritchard to report at Fort McPherson for duty; Lieut. Derbyshire, to report at Fort Myer for duty; 2d Lieut. Frank C. Wood, recently appointed in Porto Rico Regiment, to join regiment.

### CIRCULAR 1, JAN. 4, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Calls attention to the fact that at posts where steam heating plants are installed for heating officers' quarters, barracks, etc., the plants are not being properly cared for and publishes directions to obviate trouble.

### CIRCULAR 2, JAN. 7, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of recruiting officers:

1. When a writ of habeas corpus issued by either a Federal or a State court is served upon a recruiting officer in the case of any person in his custody, the Adjutant General will be at once notified by telegraph in order that the Judge Advocate General of the Army may be advised in season to insure a proper and timely presentation in the case on behalf of the United States. (Paragraphs 1074 and 1075 of the Regulations.)

2. The numerous applications for the discharge of soldiers on the ground of minority emphasize the necessity for the exercise of the utmost care by recruiting officers to prevent the improper enlistment of such persons, and to this end a strict compliance with paragraph 924 of the Regulations, is enjoined upon all recruiting officers, who are charged to give their personal attention to such matters. Extreme caution must be exercised in the cases of young men who claim to be 21 years of age, or a few months over that age, and every such applicant should be rejected under the terms of the regulation cited unless he shall by competent proof remove any doubt as to his being of proper age to enlist. The unsupported statement of the applicant must not be accepted.

When an applicant presents himself for enlistment as a minor the written consent of parent or guardian must not be accepted unless the recruiting officer, after careful and thorough inquiry, be fully assured of its authenticity and that the person signing the same has the right to do so, and in no case should the written consent of a guardian be accepted without first ascertaining that such person has been legally appointed to act in that capacity. Whenever practicable the written consent in case of a minor should be signed in the presence of the recruiting officer.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN Adj. Gen., Major Gen., U. S. A.

### SPECIAL ORDERS, JAN. 9, H. Q. A.

The leave granted Capt. John P. Hains, Art. Corps, is extended one month.

The leave granted Major Henry L. Harris, Art. Corps, is extended three months, with permission to go beyond sea.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Stephen M. Foote, Art. Corps.

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Q. M. Sergt. George Hastings, 13th Inf.; Commissary Sergt. Charles Lucking, 5th Cav.; Ord. Sergt. Heinrich Schenberg, U. S. A.; Sergt. Henry Fields, Troop G, 9th Cav.; Sergt. Francis Glancey, Co. E, 21st Inf.; Pvt. Edward Fairchild, Co. F, 11th Inf.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Frederick Felix (appointed Jan. 6, 1902, from 1st sergeant, 11th Co. Coast Artillery), Key West Barracks, Fla., will report to the C. O. of that post for duty, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. James Hackett, who will be sent to Fort Delaware for duty.

The following transfers are made in the 2d Inf.: 1st Lieut. Preston Brown, from Co. F to Co. B; 1st Lieut. George De G. Catlin, from Co. B to Co. K; 1st Lieut. George D. Jarrett, from Co. K to Co. F.

Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, 13th Cav., now on sick leave, will report in person to C. O., U. S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for treatment.

Sick leave for four months is granted Major John A. Baldwin, 23d Inf.

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Guy L. Edie, surgeon, U. S. A., and 1st Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the examination of Private Grant Funderberg, Hospital Corps, and other candidates for the position of acting hospital steward, U. S. A. (Jan. 4, D. L.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Theodore F. Forbes, 29th Inf., to take effect on or about Dec. 31, 1901, is extended ten days. (Jan. 3, D. L.)

### G. O. 2, JAN. 9, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Describes lands acquired by purchase from Adelaide M. Bray and husband and Charles W. Bray and wife, by deeds dated Oct. 2, 1901, a tract of land situate at South Portland, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, as an addition to the military reservation at Fort Preble Maine, about 78,543 square feet.

### CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

#### G. O. 16, DEC. 30, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

As we only briefly referred to the amendments made in the above order in our last issue we publish the amendments in the order this week in full.

1. Para. 640, 1352, 1354, 1370, and 1419 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

640. A company duly incorporated under the laws of



the United States, or of any State, and legally authorized to guarantee bonds may be accepted as surety under the conditions prescribed in Article LVII. Lists of such security companies as have conformed to the requirements of law in respect to registration will be published from time to time by the Adjutant General of the Army. A firm as such will not be accepted as surety nor a partner for a copartner or firm of which he is a member. Stockholders who are not officers of a corporation may be accepted as sureties for such corporation.

1352. Purchasing commissaries make purchase of supplies in accordance with Article LVI and distribute them as directed. Upon direct calls of chief commissaries they transfer to commissaries of posts and stations such funds from the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army" and such authorized subsistence supplies as chief commissaries, under instructions from department commanders, deem necessary.

1353. The commanding officer of a post will require an inventory of subsistence stores on hand to be made by the commissary in person during the last week of each month. If it is not practicable for the commissary to take the inventory within the time mentioned he will apply to the commanding officer for the detail of an officer to take it, who will certify on the statement of gains and of wastage in issues and sales (Form No. 39) the fact of detail and the date on which he took the inventory; the commissary will certify to amounts of gains and of actual wastage. When such inventory indicates that stores are on hand in excess of the balances shown by the return the excess will be taken up under the heading "Gains." Deficiencies (as restricted by paragraph 1308) will be entered under the heading "Wastage." Statements of gains and of wastage in issue and sales (Form No. 39) will be examined and approved by the commanding officer.

The presence of a commissary sergeant at a post does not in any manner relieve the commissary from responsibility for care of subsistence supplies. Commanding officers of posts, according to their responsibilities and duties as fixed and prescribed by Para. 740 and 832 of these Regulations, are to carefully supervise the duties of commissaries at their respective posts and are not to permit them to devolve their duties in any degree upon the commissary sergeants. In cases of losses and embezzlements of subsistence stores or property boards of survey in their proceedings and recommendations are to be guided by the requirements of Par. 783.

1354. Actual, unavoidable wastage will be allowed on issues and sales only as follows:

Articles.	Per-centage.	Articles.	Per-centage.
Salt meats, not canned...	2	Vegetables, fresh .....	3
Salt fish, not canned...	2	Sugar, issue .....	3
Flour, issue, not canned...	2	Salt, issue .....	3
Hard bread, not canned...	2	Soap, issue .....	3
Corn meal .....	2	Pickles .....	3
Beans .....	1	Butter, not canned...	3
Pease .....	1	Coffee, ex. Java & Mocha	1
Rice .....	1	Flour, family .....	2
Hominy .....	1	Molasses, in barrels...	3
Dried fruits .....	2	Sirup, cane, in barrels...	3
Coffee, issue .....	1	Sugar, cut-loaf .....	3
Tea, black .....	1	Sugar, granulated .....	3
Tea, green .....	1	Sugar, powdered .....	3

Wastage entered on returns of subsistence stores, as hereby authorized, must in all cases have been actual and must have occurred unavoidably and in no other way than in making issues and sales; all other deficiencies must be accounted for (1) by boards of survey, (2) by affidavits, (3) by certificates of disinterested commissioned officers.

1370. Deficiencies exceeding the percentages specified in Par. 1368, or in articles for which a limit of wastage in not therein indicated, or arising from losses by straying or death of bees, or errors in their estimated net weight, or from losses by theft, fire, or vermin, or from deficient or unsuitable means of storage, etc., will be accounted for (1) by boards of survey, (2) by affidavits, (3) by certificates of disinterested commissioned officers. Boards of survey should generally report upon such deficiencies, affidavits or certificates being used only in cases where the amount involved is very small or when it is impracticable to assemble a board.

1419. The furlough of an enlisted man will show by memorandum of his company commander to what day he was last rationed and the number of rations, if any, drawn for him previous to his going on furlough, for the time covered by the furlough, and the certificate of his company commander on the back of the furlough will show the date on which he rejoined his proper station or was discharged and that the rations overdrawn for him were duly deducted from a ration return of his company. If entitled to commutation he will be paid by any commissary upon the presentation of the furlough containing the above memorandum and certificate. The paying officer will file the furlough as a subvoucher to his receipt roll and indorse on the furlough the date, mode, and amount of payment. The authority under which a furlough is granted (whether under Army Regulations or in pursuance of the orders of a superior) should be cited on the face of the furlough by the officer granting it. If the period for which the furlough is given is within the competency of the authority cited no copy of the order is needed to accompany the furlough when presented to a disbursing officer for payment of commutation of rations; but if the period is manifestly beyond the competency of the authority cited the furlough should when presented for payment of commutation of rations be accompanied by copies of all orders in pursuance of which it was given.

G. O. 34, DEC. 23, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
All officers of the staff corps on duty within the territorial limits of the Department of California will wear the prescribed uniforms of their rank and corps while in their offices, during office hours. This order will also apply to officers on recruiting service, and to line officers detailed on duty with the staff corps.

Officers visiting and reporting at these headquarters during office hours will wear the prescribed uniforms of their ranks and corps.

By command of Major General Young:  
J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 16, DEC. 18, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
In view of the large and increasing number of vacancies in those companies of Coast Artillery in this Department, recently arrived from the Philippine Islands; also in view of the fact that it is understood that a considerable number of the men now being discharged on Angel Island, desire to re-enlist for organizations in the United States; also that advices from the War Department are to the effect that the post recruiting service must be largely depended upon to supply needed recruits for the artillery organizations in the Department of California and that efforts to obtain recruits through the exertions of recruiting officers at and in the vicinity of Military Posts should not be relaxed, the department commander directs the commanding officers of posts where these artillery organizations are stationed to see that every effort is made by the post recruiting officers to obtain recruits for them.

Though the convalescents in this department, who are willing and suitable, will be transferred to the Coast Artillery, yet the supply is small and will not in any appreciable degree keep those companies at their maximum strength.

In so far as now seen, the only way for the companies of Coast Artillery in this department to obtain the full number of recruits, is by the determined efforts of their own officers, and it is believed that these companies can be kept full by re-enlistment from soldiers now being discharged in this department. To assist in this work, those artillery organizations in this department having a large number of vacancies or prospective vacancies, will make a report of the strength of their organizations on Saturday of each week, to the post recruiting officers at their respective posts and also to the post recruiting officer at the Discharge Camp,

Angel Island, who will make every effort to re-enlist recruits for the companies of Coast Artillery stationed in this harbor.

By order of Colonel Rawlin:  
J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 17, DEC. 22, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
Directs that the medical superintendent of the Army transport in San Francisco exercise the greatest care during the debarkation of the enlisted men from the transports arriving at this port from Manila, and gives instructions relative to the transfer of sick and short term men and convalescents.

CIR. 10, DEC. 19, OFFICE COMMISSARY GEN.  
So much of Circular No. 2, dated May 24, 1901, from this office, as authorizes the furnishing of ice for the use of commissaries at posts is hereby revoked.

This circular is published by the authority of the Secretary of War.  
J. F. WESTON, Commissary General.

G. O. 35, DEC. 26, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
Announces the allotment for extra duty pay at certain posts.

COURT-MARTIAL OF SURGEON EGAN.  
G. O. 31, DEC. 23, 1901, DEPT. OF COLORADO.  
Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. at Fort Douglas, Utah, of which Col. T. C. Lebo, 14th Cav., was president, and Capt. Delamere Skerrett, U. S. A., acting judge advocate, was judge advocate, for the trial of Major Peter R. Egan, surgeon, U. S. A., charged with "neglect of duty."

There are six specifications which allege that Major Egan failed to examine, diagnose and give indicated treatment to certain privates at Fort Douglas on Oct. 29, Nov. 1, Nov. 6, Nov. 8 and Nov. 9, 1901.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the specifications, and to the charge. The court finding "not guilty," acquitted Surgeon Egan.

Colonel Sanno, reviewing the proceedings, said: "In the foregoing case of Major Peter R. Egan, surgeon, U. S. A., the proceedings and the findings under specifications 3, 5 and 6 are approved."

"From the evidence, the Department Commander is constrained to believe that prior to the visit of the Chief Surgeon of the Department, made to Fort Douglas Nov. 11 last, the enlisted men named in specifications 1, 2 and 4 had not received that careful attention and treatment they had a right to expect, and to which they were lawfully entitled."

"It would seem that the idea of the accused was that the severity sometimes necessary in treatment of the sick of an army in the field in time of war was required in a post of the United States to which troops had been sent for rest and recuperation after over three years of severe service in the tropics."

"The findings under specifications 1, 2 and 4, and under the charge, and the acquittal are disapproved."

"Orders have heretofore been given directing Major Egan's release from arrest and restoration to duty."

G. O. 32, DEC. 30, DEPT. OF COLORADO.  
I. By direction of the President, and in compliance with paragraph 35, Special Orders No. 285, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.

II. The following named officers are announced as the personal staff of the Department Commander:  
Capt. Francis J. Kernan, 2d Inf., aide-de-camp;  
Capt. Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp;  
Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Art. Corps, aide-de-camp.  
ARTHUR MACARTHUR, Major Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 1, JAN. 2, DEPT. OF COLORADO.  
Companies I and M, 23d Inf., are relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Colorado, and will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for station.

G. O. 19, DEC. 31, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.  
Under the provisions of A. R. 213 the undersigned hereby assumes temporary command of this Department.  
TULLY MCCREA, Col. Art. Corps.

G. O. 1, JAN. 1, DEPT. OF CUBA.  
The District of Santiago will be discontinued after this date, and all reports and correspondence from the different staff departments and posts will be forwarded direct to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Wood:  
H. L. SCOTT, Capt., 7th Cav., A. G.

G. O. 2, JAN. 6, DEPT. OF EAST.  
The commanding officer of the Artillery District of San Juan, P. R., in addition to his present duties as district commander, will exercise immediate command of the troops of the artillery garrison of San Juan which is constituted an artillery post for the purpose of instruction, discipline, administration and supply.

By command of Major General Brooke:  
M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

GENERAL SMITH TO FILIPINOS.  
Headquarters Sixth Separate Brigade,  
Tacloban, Leyte, Nov. 1, 1901.

The commanding general of this district, comprising the islands of Samar and Leyte, in assuming command announces to the people under his jurisdiction that his object is now, and ever will be, to secure a permanent peace under which all may freely pursue their ordinary avocation. He is well aware of the fact that certain persons are engaged in insurrection against the lawfully constituted authority and that this insurrection has no justification in law or reason.

Furthermore, he is informed and believes that this insurrection is not only countenanced by but is receiving the active support of influential natives, who are living in the various pueblos and barrios of these islands, apparently friendly to the American authorities.

He desires to announce to all natives in the district, and especially to those in the island of Samar, that those who have arms of any kind in their possession can present them to the nearest military officer, who is authorized to pay 30 pesos for each and every serviceable rifle that is thus presented.

He desires to announce to all the influential natives of the district, and especially to those in the island of Samar, that up to and including the 10th day of November, 1901, those who desire to establish the fact that they are friendly to the American Government can do so in any one of the following ways:

First—By giving information as to the location of any guns used for the purpose of insurrection.

Second—By giving information as to the whereabouts of persons in insurrection.

Third—By inducing persons in insurrection to present themselves with their rifles or other arms to the nearest American official.

They cannot establish the fact of their friendship by protestations of any kind.

Those who fail to avail themselves of the opportunity presented will be regarded as distinctly unfriendly to the American Government, and will be treated accordingly.

G. O. 56, NOV. 7, DEPT. OF MINDANAO AND JOLO.  
Capt. M. G. Zalinski, Q. M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster and will transfer all funds and property for which he may be account-

able to Major J. E. Sawyer, Q. M. He will proceed to Jolo, Jolo Island, for duty as post quartermaster.

G. O. 49, OCT. 11, DEPT. OF MINDANAO AND JOLO.  
Major James S. Pettit, U. S. Inf., 1 G., is appointed ordnance officer and signal officer at these headquarters, relieving Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th Cav.

G. O. 52, OCT. 23, DEPT. OF MINDANAO AND JOLO.  
Capt. T. B. Hacker, C. S., is relieved from duty as depot commissary at Zamboanga, Mindanao, and will transfer all funds and supplies for which he is accountable to Capt. Alex. M. Davis, C. S. Capt. Hacker will stand relieved from duty in this department and will proceed to Manila.

G. O. 21, DEC. 31, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.  
Lieut. Col. David B. Wilson, 25th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, as required by paragraph 11, S. O. No. 288, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, is announced as Acting Inspector General of the Department.  
By command of Brigadier General Bates:  
E. J. McCLERNAND, Major of Cavalry, A. G.

G. O. 1, JAN. 4, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.  
Under the provisions of paragraph 213, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.  
GEO. B. RODNEY, Colonel, Art. Corps.

CIRCULAR 1, JAN. 3, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.  
Gives instruction to officers of the Corps of Engineers and agents of the United States employed under the Engineer Department relative to the execution of any work carried on under the direction of the Chief of Engineers.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major William H. Miller, Q. M. (Jan. 2, D. L.).  
Capt. George H. Penrose, Q. M., will, during the absence on leave of Major George Ruhlen, Q. M., make such visits as may be necessary from Seattle to Tacoma, Washington, on official business pertaining to his duties in shipping animals and other supplies from the places named to the Philippine Islands, and will also during Major Ruhlen's absence make not to exceed ten visits each month from Seattle to Fort Casey, Fort Flagler, and Fort Worden, Washington, on official business pertaining to his construction duties at these posts. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Frederick Fink, Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, is transferred to Fort Meade, S. D., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Ernest H. Kileforth, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Richard O'Dowd, Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Washakie, Wyo., for duty. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Thomas Franklin, C. S., is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Commissary General of the Army, and will proceed to West Point, New York, for duty. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Cyrus F. Dugger, Havana, Cuba, is transferred to Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Daniel A. H. Kolster, Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, is transferred to Fort Banks, Mass., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. George Ellis, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry S. Kierstead, asst. surg., to take effect Jan. 3, 1902. (Dec. 31, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Wilfred H. Schuyler, now at Fort Wright, Washington, when able to travel will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

The following named contract surgeons will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands: Thomas Howlett, Edward H. Jordan, Marion F. Marvin. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. William H. Pomeroy, now at Springfield, Mass., will report in person to the C. O. of the Springfield Armory for duty at that armory. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. David S. Roberts is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Antonio, Texas, during the illness of Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, assistant surgeon general. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Garrett F. Hodnett, Fort Howard, Md., is transferred to the general hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Charles F. de Mey, asst. surg., U. S. V. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry R. Stiles and Capt. Thomas R. Marshall, asst. surgeons, will stand relieved from temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco on the day of sailing of the transport Sheridan for Manila, on Jan. 1, and are assigned to and will report for temporary duty with troops on that ship en route to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 23, D. Cal.)

Capt. Herbert Gunn, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty with recruits and casuals at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will report to the C. O., 1st Battalion, 27th Inf., now in camp at the Presidio, for temporary duty with and to accompany that organization to the Philippine Islands, scheduled to sail Jan. 1, relieving 1st Lieut. John A. Murtagh, asst. surg., who will report at Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 26, D. Cal.)

Act. Hospital Steward Ernest W. Steinbuechel is relieved from duty at Fort Screven, Ga., and will proceed to Fort Barrancas and report for duty at Fort Pickens, Fla. (Jan. 2, D. E.)

1st Lieut. James L. Bevans, asst. surg., will proceed to Columbia Barracks, Cuba, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer for duty. (Dec. 26, D. Cuba.)

1st Lieut. Peter C. Field, asst. surg., U. S. A., is relieved from further duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty, to relieve Contract Surg. Albert H. Simonton, who, upon being thus relieved will proceed to Birmingham, Ala., for annulment of contract. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Herbert Gunn, asst. surg., having reported, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (Dec. 26, D. Cal.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Robert J. Gibson, surg., Major Ogden R. Yerty, surg., Capt. George J. Newgarden, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30, for the purpose of examining Capt. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf., to determine his present physical condition. (Dec. 26, D. Cal.)

Contract Surgeon Enrique B. Barnett, now at Columbia Barracks, and Acting Hospital Steward Burton Hardenbrook will accompany the 29th Battery, Field Artillery, en route to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory. (Dec. 31, D. Cuba.)

Contract Surg. James W. Hart will proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., and report for temporary duty. (Jan. 3, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Cosam J. Bartlett, asst. surg., from further duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Liscum, Alaska, to relieve Contract Surg. James T. Arwine, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)



## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Corp. W. A. Stocking, K. Engineers, has been promoted to sergeant. (Washington Barracks, Jan. 1.)  
 Bat. Q. M. Sergt. E. Carroll, C. E., is detailed Act. Ord. Sergt. (Washington Barracks, Jan. 1.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. J. J. Sweeney will proceed to Madison Barracks for duty. (Washington Barracks, Jan. 1.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Otto B. Grimm will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)  
 Capt. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at the Signal Corps Post, Fort Meyer, Va., to take effect at such time as will enable him to proceed to New York City, N. Y., and take the transport Buford about Jan. 21, 1902, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

## 2D CAVALRY.—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Capt. W. F. Clark, 2d Cav., is relieved as engineer officer at Matanzas, Cuba, and Capt. John S. Winn, 2d Cav., detailed in his stead in addition to his other duties. (Dec. 20, D. Cal.)

The portion of the 2d Cav. to be sent from the Department of Cuba to the Department of the East for duty is assigned to stations as follows: Headquarters, staff, band, and Troops F and G, to Fort Meyer, Va.; Troops E and H, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Upon the arrival of these troops in New York City from Havana—expected to be about Jan. 20, 1902—they will proceed to stations as herein assigned. (Jan. 2, D. E.)

## 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

Capt. John B. McDonald, 3d Cav., now on sick leave at Fort Meyer, Va., will report at U. S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty as quartermaster at that hospital. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

## 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Camillo C. Carr, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kansas. (Dec. 19, D. M.)

## 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, 7th Cav., is still further extended seven days. (Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

The leave granted Capt. Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav., is extended two months. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

## 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

First Lieut. Willard H. McCormack, 11th Cav., now on leave, of which he availed himself at San Francisco, will proceed to New York City in time to sail on the transport Buford, and will accompany the 3d Squadron of his regiment to Manila. (Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

## 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Second Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 14th Cav., Troop A, is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, Ariz., and will join his troop at Fort Riley, Kansas. (Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)  
 Par. 9, S. O. 288, Dec. 26, 1901, from this office, relative to 2d Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 14th Cav., is revoked. (Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy T. Scott, Art. Corps. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Millard F. Harman, Art. Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Capt. Frederick S. Strong, Art. Corps, relieved. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

The leave for ten days granted Capt. George T. Patterson, Art. Corps, extended two days, is further extended one day. (Jan. 6, D. E.)

First Lieut. Robert F. McMillan and 2d Lieut. W. A. Covington, Art. Corps, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for temporary duty with the Artillery Companies thereat, until the arrival of the officers assigned to those companies and now under orders to join. (Dec. 23, D. Cal.)  
 The leave for fifteen days granted 2d Lieut. John S. Johnston, Art. Corps, is extended ten days. (Jan. 6, D. E.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. E. H. Catlin, Art. Corps. (Jan. 7, D. E.)

Corp. A. E. Madison, 41st Co., C. A., Fort Monroe, has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. J. C. Johnson, A. C., is detailed in command of detachment at Fort Andrews, Mass. (Fort Strong, Dec. 26.)

Sergt. W. Wolfe, 129th Co., C. A., is detailed overseer in Q. M. Dept. (Fort Strong, Dec. 27.)

Lieut. J. E. Wilson, A. C., is appointed treasurer. Lieut. E. Goutleb, signal officer. (Fort Totten, Jan. 4.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, Field Art., Fort Riley, Kansas. Dec. 19, D. M.)

Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Art. Corps, is relieved from the temporary duty at Fort Hancock, N. J., and will join his proper station. (Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)  
 Capt. Charles J. Bailey, Art. Corps, will, upon the expiration of his present leave, enter upon the duty at Fort Hancock, N. J., for which he was detailed Oct. 15, 1901. (Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Albert S. Cummins, Art. Corps. (Jan. 9, D. E.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Hartman L. Butler, Art. Corps, is extended twenty-three days. (Jan. 9, D. E.)

First Lieut. J. McManus, A. C., is detailed Ord. Officer at Fort Delaware. (Fort Du Pont, Dec. 29.)

Capt. W. R. Hamilton, A. C., is detailed Exchange Officer. (Fort Terry, Jan. 1.)

## 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

Capt. Herbert O. Williams, 4th Inf., now awaiting orders at Cleburne, Texas, will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and relieve Major John A. Baldwin, 2d Inf., from recruiting duty. Major Baldwin will join his regiment after its arrival at its station in the United States. Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Andrews, 7th Inf., will proceed by the first steamer sailing from Seattle, Wash., and report to the C. O., Fort Liscomb, Alaska, to conduct a detachment of Co. G, 7th Inf., whose term of service will expire prior to May 1, 1902, from that post to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Dec. 23, D. Cal.)

## 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DAUGHERTY.

Second Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, 8th Inf., having reported, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (Dec. 20, D. Cal.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Lieut. Col. Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present leave, report in person to the commanding officer, Department of California, for temporary duty in that Department until May 1, 1902. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. H. LINCOLN.

Par. 15, S. O. 292, Dec. 18, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Capt. Edward H. Plummer, 10th Inf., is revoked. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William McE. Walton, 15th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)  
 Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William McE. Walton, 15th Inf., to take effect as soon as his services can be spared at Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal. (Dec. 30, D. Cal.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. MOALE.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Jan. 21, is granted Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf. (Jan. 9, D. E.)  
 Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. R. B. Parrett, 15th Inf. (Jan. 9, D. E.)

Second Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 15th Inf., having reported, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 26, D. Cal.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Col. J. M. J. Sanno, 18th Inf., is relieved from further duty at these headquarters, and will join his proper station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Dec. 30, D. Colo.)

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William H. Allaire, 23d Inf. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers in the 23d Inf., announced in G. O. 57, Dec. 19, 1901, headquarters, 23d Inf., are approved: 1st Lieut. Isaac A. Saxton, from Co. D to E; 2d Lieut. George A. Herbst, from Co. L to G. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments in the 23d Inf., announced in G. O. 57, Dec. 19, 1901, headquarters, 23d Inf., are approved: General Lieut. William T. Merry, to Co. F; 1st Lieut. William A. Kent, to Co. C; 1st Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, to Co. G; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Cooper, to Co. E; 2d Lieut. Pat M. Stevens, to Co. L; 2d Lieut. John R. Brewer, to Co. A; 2d Lieut. Fred. H. Turner, to K; 2d Lieut. Collin H. Ball, to Co. B; 2d Lieut. Henry H. Hall, to Co. C; 2d Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, to Co. C. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

The 1st Battalion, 23d Inf. (Cos. A, B, C and D), now temporarily at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will proceed Jan. 21, to Plattsburg Barracks and take station. (Jan. 6, D. E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. W. K. Armstrong, 23d Inf. (Jan. 8, D. E.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. S. BURT.

Private Leonard Wilmore, Co. M, 25th Inf., having been found guilty of desertion and having entered the service of the insurrectionists against the authority of the United States, was sentenced by a G. C. M. to be dishonorably discharged and to forfeit all pay and allowances and to be hung by the neck until dead at such time and place as the reviewing authority may decide, two-thirds of the members concurring. President Roosevelt has commuted the sentence in view of the recommendation to clemency which is submitted by the department commander and concurred in by the Lieutenant General and the Secretary of War, to dishonorable discharge, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances and imprisonment at hard labor for life. The sentence will be executed in the Presidio de Manila, Philippine Islands. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf., now en route to the Philippine Islands to join his regiment, will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (Dec. 20, D. Cal.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. AUMAN.

The following transfers are made in the 29th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Frank H. Burton, from Co. D to Co. B; 2d Lieut. Clarence H. Farnham, from Co. C to Co. D. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. LEE.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hall, 30th Inf., is relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, New York, to take effect as soon as practicable after Capt. Thomas Franklin, commissary, shall have entered upon duty at the academy, and will then join his regiment. (Jan. 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months is granted Major William R. Abercrombie, 30th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia. (Jan. 3, H. Q. A.)

## PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The following recent appointment of officers in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry are announced: Capt. Frank L. Graham, rank Dec. 27, 1901; Capt. John M. Field, rank Dec. 27, 1901; 1st Lieut. Stewart McC. Decker, rank Dec. 27, 1901, 2d Lieut. William L. Patterson, rank Dec. 27, 1901. Captains Graham and Field and Lieutenant Decker will report at Fort Meyer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join their regiment in the District of Porto Rico. Lieutenant Patterson will report at Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty, and upon the completion, join his regiment in the District of Porto Rico. (Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. T. A. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; Capt. L. S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; Capt. D. C. Howard, asst. surg.; Capt. P. Mazzur, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Rhea, 7th Cav., recorder, will convene at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, about Jan. 5, 1902, for the examination of Edward J. Bloom, a civilian, to determine his fitness for appointment as second lieutenant U. S. A. (Dec. 20, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers to consist of Major John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf.; Capt. John S. Grisard, commissary, 7th Inf.; Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, Art. Corps, is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 3, 1902, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Denard L. Parsons, U. S. Inf., an applicant for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (Dec. 23, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Charles Humphreys, Art. Corps; Capt. Harold E. Cloke, Art. Corps, 1st Lieut. William H. Tobin, Art. Corps, is appointed to meet at Fort Stevens, Ore., Jan. 3, 1902, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Ephraim C. Phillips, 93d Co., Coast Art., an applicant for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (Dec. 23, D. Cal.)

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

Major Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf., 1st Lieuts. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav., and Reuben K. Smith, 28th Inf., and 2d Lieuts. Joseph V. Kuznik, 9th Cav., Charles Keiler, 3d Inf., Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav., H. D. Mitchell, 16th Inf., William M. True, 16th Inf., and J. A. Higgins, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., are designated for service with and to accompany the detachment of recruits to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sheridan, to sail Jan. 1. (Dec. 24, D. Cal.)

Boxes or packages belonging to the following are among the unclaimed baggage in the hands of the depot quartermaster at San Francisco: 4th Cav., J. G. Bowman; 9th Inf., E. C. Grimes; 12th Inf., H. Warnock; 21st Inf., W. F. Sweeney; E. W. Benton; 18th Inf., Paul D. Greene, Watts and Quinn, S. W. Trainham, E. E. Franzen, Perry Carter, E. O. Augustine; 22d Inf., Otto C. Hildebrand; Hospital Corps, John J. Sullivan, John Leyn, O. H. W. Eisman, J. R. Nesbit; 39th Vols., H. Sampson; 46th Inf., J. G. Gormkin. Also the following: Hildreth Harne, J. C. Smith, Robert McDonald, W. F. Dudley, Wm. C. McElraith, Frank A. Millhouse, Lloyd A. Hetrich, E. T. Authman, Declaw Huston, L. L. Barnes, J. O. Ireland, B. J. Kelly, O. B. Allison, Alfred Szwelowski, G. W. Waters, James Oldfield, M. Blash, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. William Cairnes, Mrs. T. Shaffer, Mary N. Blanton and H. C. Hilderbrand.

## MOUNTED ENGINEERS.

In the future twenty-four men out of each company of Army Engineers will be mounted in conformity to the urgent recommendation made on several occasions by General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers. The beginning of this important and notable change will be made in the Philippine Islands by General Chaffee in accordance with a written request made last summer by General Gillespie. In fact, the Chief of Engineers this week received a despatch from General Chaffee informing him that twenty-four men of each company of Engineers in the Philippines had been mounted by direction of the Secretary of War. The forthcoming bill making appropriation for the support of the Army for the next fiscal year will contain an item for the purchase of equipment for the mounting of this proportion of men out of each company of Engineers. Upon the passage of the bill the Engineers stationed at Washington Barracks, Fort Leavenworth and at other posts will be similarly mounted. General Gillespie's recommendation for the mounting of Engineer troops as made in his letter of last summer to General Chaffee and in his recent annual report is as follows:

"Under the organization of the Army the Engineer Battalions must be prepared to perform any or all classes of engineering work. Experience has shown that full measure of efficient engineer service cannot be rendered at all times so long as the engineer troops under the present organization are habitually dismounted. In campaigns conducted by cavalry or mounted infantry, to which engineers are and should be attached, it would appear that the best interests of the Service would be met if one company of each of the battalions of engineers be mounted and provided with the necessary pack animals for carrying equipment, etc. By such an organization it will always be possible to have a large detachment of engineer troops in the immediate advance, ready and prepared to do any kind of expert service required to facilitate the operations of troops, whether it be the demolition of obstacles, the repair of roads, the construction of bridges, or the collection of information with field sketches."

Officers and companies of the 17th U. S. Infantry on duty in the Philippines were, according to advices of Oct. 10, on duty at the following stations: Lieut. Col. H. C. Ward (commanding second district and post), headquarters, band and Company M, Zamboanga, Mindanao; Major C. A. Williams (commanding third district and post), Companies G and H, Jolo, Jolo Island; Major C. D. Cowles (commanding subdistrict and post), Davao, Mindanao; Major Lea Feibiger (commanding subdistrict and post), Companies A, C, and D, Cotabato, Mindanao; Capt. E. W. Howe (commanding post), and Company L, Iligan, Mindanao; Capt. L. L. Durfee (commanding post), and Company I, Parang Parang, Mindanao; Capt. B. F. Hardaway (commanding post), and Company E, Bongao, Tawi Tawi Group; First Lieut. J. E. Bell (commanding post), and Company B, Hucuran, Mindanao; First Lieut. H. P. Hobbs (commanding post) and Company F, Siassi Island.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

C.—The prison regulations you refer to are published in G. O. 55, A. G. O., Oct. 21, 1899.

D. W. MENOMINEE.—Troops of the 2d U. S. Cavalry have just been ordered to Fort Meyer, Va., and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Either of these posts would suit your purpose, the latter preferably.

M. H. asks as to the duties of a mechanic in a company of Coast Artillery. Answer—All duties required of him by his company commander. By so doing he will be on the right side and in the right path. There is nothing laid down outside of this.

G. W. Z.—Par. 19, S. O. 108, A. G. O., May 10, 1901, directed the discharge of three soldiers of the 6th Company, Coast Artillery, "by reason of their being unsuited to the service."

SOLDIER.—It has been decided that a soldier serving in any enlistment is eligible to discharge by purchase, provided that he is not drawing re-enlistment or continuous service pay (\$2 per month for 5 years' continuous service).

L. K. M.—You can procure Cullum's Register of the Graduates of West Point, N. Y., from H. O. Houghton & Co., publishers, Cambridge, Mass. For the other works apply to D. Appleton & Co., New York City.

J. B.—No official advices have as yet been received of the promotion of Sergeant Markley or any men who took part in the Samar fight.

E. R.—Companies C, D, H and M, 7th U. S. Inf., should be addressed at Manila, P. I.

C. M. A.—There is no Lieut. Joseph Butler in the Army, and the records for one hundred years past show that no officer of that name has been in the Army during that time.

B. M. G. asks whether officers should have their swords drawn when giving command to soldiers, in ranks, when not under arms, Par. 405, D. R. Answer—On all occasions when they are under arms officers of infantry draw their swords in giving commands to men in ranks whether the men are under arms or not. When the men are not under arms the officers must be; if the men are not under arms the officers may or may not be, according to the orders for the day.

J. A. B.—There is no Arnold Francis Burrows in the U. S. Navy as a commissioned officer, nor has there been for one hundred years past.

S. M.—The War Department does not care to make public the percentages attained by candidates in their examination for the position of hospital steward.

C. S. C.—Major George A. Dodd, U. S. A., is an officer of the 14th Cav., as stated in the Army and Navy Journal. He commands the post of Fort Ethan Allen, although no part of his regiment is on duty there. The 23d and 27th batteries of Artillery are stationed there, and also A, B, C and D of the 22d Inf.

54TH COMPANY.—If a sentinel should shoot and kill an escaping prisoner after due warning to halt, doubtless the case would be taken cognizance of by the civil authority but it would undoubtedly result in an acquittal. Such a case has been threshed out more than once during the past 25 years and the sentinel upheld in the execution of his duty.

N. M.—Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 years may, with the consent of their parents or guardians, be enlisted to serve in the Navy until they are 21. They must be able to read and write, be of good character, and free from physical defects. Apprentices are educated to fill the positions of seamen and petty officers. Boys are enlisted as third-class apprentices and receive \$9 per month. Deserving boys, after a six months' cruise, are paid \$10 per month, and first-class apprentices who have served one year receive \$11 per month. Properly qualified apprentices, when they become rated seamen, receive from \$19 to \$24 per month. Enlistments can be made at any of the Navy Yards or Receiving Ships. Apprentices are sent to the Training Station at Newport, R. I., as soon after enlistment as possible. They are kindly treated and receive thorough instruction, and boys of good character only are enlisted. Send stamped addressed envelope to the Navy Department for circular giving full particulars as to enlistments.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

## COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

The friction between the senior military officer commanding the Army and his civilian superiors is no new thing in Army experience. During the War of the Revolution Washington had "Congress on his hands" in a much more aggravating sense than did President Cleveland. For six months, commencing Dec. 27, 1776, he was given dictatorial power; for the rest of the time the Continental Congress commanded, either directly or through the Board of War, and afterwards through the Secretary of War. This direct authority of Congress over the Army continued until the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, but Congress still held on to the purse strings and have since then used their control of the appropriations to compel obedience to their will on the part of the military authorities. The threat of a war with France in 1793 compelled the adoption of an act making Washington Commander in Chief, and a later act, that of March 3, 1799, provided for his appointment as "General of the Armies of the United States," but President Adams held that this trench upon his Constitutional prerogative of command, and the office was never filled, so Washington died a Lieutenant General.

When Hamilton became the senior officer of the Army the command was exercised by the Secretary of War. Wilkinson and Dearborn, as seniors, had only nominal command, and in 1813 the Secretary of War, by order of President Madison, took the field and directed the operations of the Army on the Northern frontier in person. When Jacob Brown and Andrew Jackson were the two Major Generals, one was assigned to the Northern and the other to the Southern Division, and the Secretary commanded. When the act of March, 1821, authorized three major generals, and Gaines, Scott and Brown were appointed, General Brown as the senior was established in Washington, simply as an advisor of the Secretary and the President. Macomb, who succeeded Brown, was directed by an order of May 28, 1828, "to assume the command of the Army." A similar order was issued in the case of Scott, who followed Macomb July 5, 1841, but Scott held that the "Acts of Congress in force, do not create the office of Commander in Chief or Commander of the Army."

General Scott was retired Nov. 1, 1861, and General McClellan became the senior and exercised authority as a General-in-Chief until his authority was limited to the command of the Department of Virginia, and the Army of the Potomac, his junior, Halleck, being assigned to duty as General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. The act of Feb. 29, 1864, authorized the selection of a Major General to be commissioned a Lieutenant General, and "under the direction and during the pleasure of the President to command the Armies of the United States." Grant was chosen, but Halleck continued as Chief of Staff to discharge the same duties as those imposed upon him before, under the designation of "General-in-Chief." The revival of the grade of General by the act of July 25, 1866, gave to Grant no additional powers.

When the quarrel arose between Congress and President Johnson, an act was passed, March 2, 1867, forbidding any change in the position of General Grant, except at his own request, or with the previous approval of the Senate. It was also provided that all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued through any one but the General of the Army, or the next in rank, in case of his inability, should be "null and void." Johnson insisted that this act was unconstitutional, as it clearly was, and it was repealed by the act of July 15, 1870, abolishing the office of General and Lieutenant General. Grant, as President, directed General Sherman, March 5, 1869, to assume command of the Army, but by an order dated March 26, 1869, the President practically resumed command himself.

Such, in brief, is the history of the command of the Army. The somewhat anomalous relations of the senior Army officer to it has always been a cause of friction and complaint. No question had been raised, or could be raised, as to the authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief, but it has been questioned whether he had the right to place the Secretary of War in the position of the military superior of the ranking officer of the Army, which means, in effect, that the General commanding is subordinate to every chief of bureau.

Scott was such an inveterate and chronic kicker that he was always in trouble. When he was Brigadier General he claimed authority over Brigadier General Gaines, because his brevet as Major General was dated three weeks before that of Gaines. When Macomb was put over both Gaines and Scott by his appointment as Major General, Scott openly threatened to disobey the orders of Macomb, but he never went further than threatening. "Gaines and Scott," says John Quincy Adams in his Diary, "have both made themselves obnoxious by continual acts of insubordination and contempt of the civil authority. Their controversy for rank and precedence had been carried on by both not only with rancor, but with indecency. And Scott, after challenging Gaines

to fight him in a duel, avails himself of that act, and of Gaines's declining to receive the challenge, as a matter to sustain him, and glories in the open and undisguised violation of the Articles of War, as if that were to be taken as an argument in his favor."

Ten years before this, on Feb. 21, 1818, an order had been issued by the War Department prohibiting newspaper publications concerning quarrels between the Army officers. Scott defied this order, publishing a pamphlet concerning his quarrel with General Jackson in which he showed small courtesy to either the Secretary of War or the President. He insisted that he had the same right as any private citizen to express his opinions as to the measures of his superior officer, those of the War Department, and of the President. He was court-martialed once and ordered before a Court of Inquiry on another occasion, but not because of his violation of the order of Feb. 21, 1818, though the Court of Inquiry was the indirect result of his quarrel with Jackson, who had meanwhile become President. Scott was in a row much of the time. In May, 1822, he sent Wool with a challenge to Dr. Floyd, a member of Congress, who had intimated that Scott was guilty of forgery. Floyd promised to explain, which he did subsequently, and Wool brought back the challenge unopened, much to the disgust of his principal. A duel with Jackson was only prevented by Scott's inability to provoke "Old Hickory" into sending a challenge, and he would not assume the position of challenger. There were lively times in the Army in those days, with the four leading soldiers in the country quarreling with each other, and the duello in vogue. Present difficulties seem tame by comparison.

With the exception of Halleck, who was a lawyer, as well as a soldier, and Schofield, who combined diplomatic tact with military experience, all of the Generals commanding have had difficulty with the War Department. Sherman, on the occasion of the grand review at the close of the Civil War, turned his back on Stanton, when they met on the same platform, and when he got into the War Department was so disturbed by his experiences there that he took himself off, bag and baggage, to St. Louis and established Army headquarters there, following the example of Scott, who ruled the Army from New York, so far as he ruled it at all.

The requirement of obedience to a civilian in matters purely military is naturally galling to a soldier, especially when it involves the necessity of submitting to his inferiors in rank who are the advisors of the Secretary. But this is so essential a part of our Constitutional Government that it cannot be changed even if a change were desirable. General Schofield said in a letter appearing in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 4, 1879:

"No one in the Army ever thinks of questioning the supreme authority of the Secretary of War. He is the immediate head of the military establishment, the impersonation of the authority of the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief. The President is not only above, but beyond the Army, rarely in contact with it, and never heard from except through the Secretary of War. The latter is regarded by all as the real head, the chief. If the Secretary truly represents the President, and enjoys his confidence, no officer of the Army, however high, can for a moment disregard his wishes or encroach upon his authority. He can decapitate in a moment any commander, from the General-in-Chief down, who presumed to disregard his instructions. They all hold, not their commissions, indeed, but their commands at his pleasure."

"The President of the United States," said Senator Edmunds in a speech in the Senate May 9, 1879, "by the Constitution, commands the Army, not because he is a military tyrant, or has any military or divine right to command it, but because he, the Chief Civil Magistrate of the Union, and not the military magistrate of the Union, is selected by the Constitution to command it. . . . It is not, therefore, when it is exerted under his authority the power of the sword *per se*, but it is the power of the civil law."

General Halleck, who, as we have suggested, was a profound lawyer, as well as an educated soldier, said while General-in-Chief: "I am simply a military adviser of the Secretary of War and the President: and I must obey and carry out what they decide upon, whether I concur in their decisions or not. . . . It is my duty to strengthen the hands of the President as Commander-in-Chief, not to weaken them by factious opposition." Grant did, on one occasion that we recall, question the authority of Secretary Stanton to overrule him in the matter of disposing of troops for the defense of Washington. An appeal was taken to President Lincoln, who decided in favor of General Grant.

## ENEMIES TO PEACE.

Another illustration of the difficulties which obstruct the progress of real pacification in the Philippines appears in the opposition of so-called peace advocates in Manila to the vigorous campaign which Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., has instituted against the treacherous insurgents in Batangas Province, Southern Luzon. It may be well to remind our readers that Batangas is one of the hot-beds of the rebellion. It was in Batangas and in the provinces of Tayabas and Laguna that the insurrection had its birth and there, according to Major General Chaffee, "it is destined to die and die hard." For weeks the insurgents have been concentrating in these provinces, evidently to make their last stand, and they have become so aggressive that fighting more or less desperate, has become a matter of weekly occurrence

between them and the American forces. To attempt to deal with these conditions with any half-hearted, milk and water policy would be not merely foolish, but suicidal. Anything short of the most rigorous and vigilant military measures could have no other effect than to prolong the insurrection and expose the American troops to the constant peril of ambush and massacre. The Filipinos would regard any further temporizing or any gentle attempt at conciliation as a sign of American weakness, and the inevitable consequence of such a misapprehension would be the enforcement of still harsher measures later on.

General Bell's campaign is projected along the short line to durable pacification, and he explains that the best peace method now is a rigorous warfare which shall continue until the insurrection is absolutely crushed. In reply to the Manila peace advocates who deprecate the measures he has adopted, General Bell declares that many of these persons have had numerous opportunities to use their influence, as they have been given passes through the American lines almost for the asking, and that it has been afterward proved that they often only went through the lines for the purpose of assisting the insurrection. Inasmuch as this virtually amounts to a charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, General Bell's flabby critics will doubtless conclude that the safest thing for them to do is to keep their mouths shut. A further instance of the pernicious meddling of the bumptious opponents of the American campaign is worth noting. It was boastfully announced by the so-called peace party in Manila a fortnight ago, that the island of Leyte was completely pacified and that therefore any further military effort in that quarter would be unnecessary. Yet only a week later Lieut. Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., U. S. A., captured an extensive arsenal, including a plant for making cartridges, on the northwest coast of this island where supplies had evidently been made in large quantities for Lukban, the insurgent leader, in the neighboring island of Samar. A few days afterward at another point, Colonel Myers also captured a powder-factory, together with fully-equipped machine shops, four cannon, a large amount of ammunition, several rifles and a lot of other war materials. Roving bands of insurgents are still terrorizing the peaceable natives of the island, destroying telegraph lines, burning buildings, and committing other acts which render still further military operations absolutely unavoidable. In view of the facts we have presented, the protest of the peace-at-any-price advocates against a vigorous prosecution of the American campaign is obviously based either upon gross ignorance of the truth or a wilful perversion of it. Those whom it may concern are at liberty to choose that horn of the dilemma which seems likely to be the least uncomfortable. In the meantime, rational, patriotic citizens are agreed that the man who, in spite of existing conditions, urges a cessation of military operations in the Philippines is an enemy to the cause of peace in those islands.

## NAVAL RESERVE BILL.

As was stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 4 there is considerable dissatisfaction among the Naval Militia organizations of the various States over the bill for the establishment of a Naval Reserve as prepared by the Navy Department and introduced in the House by Representative Foss, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. This week, at the request of the Association of Naval Militia Organizations, the Navy Department has forwarded to Congress the two bills prepared by the Association: one defining the relations of the Naval Militia of the several States to the Federal Government, and the other providing for the enrollment and organization of a United States Naval Reserve. The Department has also forwarded the bill for the establishment of a Naval Reserve as prepared by the General Policy Board of the Navy.

The bill of the Naval Militia Association providing for a Naval Reserve has the following important section: "Members of the United States Naval Reserve shall not be called into active service in time of peace unless they so elect, but they shall perform such duty in the form of drills, exercises or courses of study as the Secretary of the Navy may determine, in which case they shall be subject to the same articles, rules, regulations and penalties and receive the same pay, allowances and privileges as the officers and men of the Navy, but no such pay, allowances or penalties shall be in excess of those for the period of duty actually performed by such officers and men. In time of war or when war is imminent, the President may call into active service any or all of the officers and men of the United States Naval Reserve, and they shall obey such call under the pain and penalty of desertion."

This bill appropriates \$200,000 for the expenses of the Reserve and provides "That any vessel commanded by a commissioned officer of the United States Naval Reserve which shall have in her complement at least five other officers or men of the said United States Naval Reserve, shall be known as a United States Naval Reserve Ship and shall have the right to fly a distinctive flag; Provided that the color, shape and size of such flag and the manner of flying the same shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy."

The bill of the Association defining the relations of the Naval Militia of the several States to the Federal Government empowers the Secretary of the Navy to appoint an officer of the Navy to inspect, drill, etc., all those Naval Militia organizations liable to be called into the service of the Government in time of war. The Secretary



is also empowered to formulate rules and regulations for the organization, discipline, training, armament and equipment of such State Militia with a view to producing uniformity among the various State Naval Militias and assimilating them to the standard of the United States Navy. It is provided by this bill that in time of war no State Militia organization shall be mustered into the service of the Government as an organization unless such proportion of its officers and men as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy shall for the period of one year immediately preceding said call have maintained the standards provided for in the first section and which are stated above.

A bill for the organization of a Naval Reserve has been prepared by the General Policy Board of the Navy. Following is a synopsis:

The reserve shall not exceed 20,000 men, including all grades and ratings. It shall be composed of able-bodied men, who are or who have been connected with a seafaring life, and other citizens who may pass successfully an examination to be determined by the Navy Department.

The officers shall consist of three classes, including line and engineer: Lieutenants, 300; lieutenants (j. g.), 300; ensign, 100. The period of enlistments shall be five years, age limit and other qualifications to be determined by the Secretary.

The rank of officers and the ratings of enlisted men and their promotion shall be determined by examination, except in the case of those who distinguish themselves in action or by meritorious service, who may be advanced by the President without examination. Men to supply their own outfit, except the sleeping outfit during drill terms shall be provided by the Government. Graduates of the Naval Academy, yacht owners who navigate and manage their own vessels, and masters of ocean-going steamships of over 3,000 tons may be commissioned without examination.

Officers and men of the Naval Reserve shall receive a retaining fee as follows: Lieutenants, \$200 per year; lieutenants, junior grade, \$150 per year; ensigns, \$100 per year; enlisted men not to exceed an average per man of \$50 per year.

All shall receive annual drills, not less than thirty days per year, receiving traveling expenses in addition to their pay. Those who cannot serve thirty days continuously may serve for shorter terms of not less than six days until the thirty days have been completed.

The Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, stop the pay or retaining fee, or both, or any portion thereof, for bad conduct, reported by the commanding officer. Preference for appointment shall be given to veterans of the war with Spain. The names of officers shall be borne upon the Naval Register, and officers shall be permitted to fly a special Naval Reserve flag when commanding merchant ships or yachts carrying crews of not less than half the complement (excluding stewards and messmen) of Naval Reserve men.

The Navy laws and regulations governing pensions and hospital treatment shall apply to the Naval Reserve. Those showing special aptitude may be received, upon their own request, on board cruising men-of-war for a period not exceeding twelve months, performing the duties and receiving the pay and emoluments of officers and men in the Navy in addition to their retaining fee.

The President shall have power, at his discretion, to call the Naval Reserve into active service in case of war or imminence of war, and while so serving, the pay and emoluments of the regular Navy shall be allowed them. Men enrolled in the Naval Reserve shall be regarded as in the service of the United States. Continuous service for fifteen years as a commissioned officer entitles a Reserve officer to an honorable discharge with the honorary rank and title of the next higher grade. Naval Reserve service exempts from jury and militia duties, and twenty years' satisfactory service as a petty officer or an enlisted man to exemption from further drill attendance, with the right to still draw the retaining fee and to be admitted to the Sailors' Home. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the purpose of this bill.

The Navy Department will still urge the passage of its own bill which we have published and which was introduced by Mr. Foss.

#### THE CARTER CASE DISPOSED OF.

The U. S. Supreme Court on Jan. 6, through the Chief Justice, announced its opinion in the case of Oberlin M. Carter, who had appealed to that Court from the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court, of Kansas, dismissing the writ of habeas corpus previously obtained from that Court on account of alleged illegality of the court-martial sentence under which he was suffering imprisonment for five years. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower Court and in its opinion pronounced the sentence legal in every respect. The Chief Justice remarked that the case had been most elaborately argued and complimented counsel for the zeal and ability displayed in presenting this case to the Court. This expression has a particular significance when it is considered in connection with the fact that the Chief Justice sustained almost every point made in the brief and argument of counsel for the Government. The brief and written argument were prepared by Gen. J. W. Clous, U. S. A., who with Solicitor General Richards orally argued this case before the Court.

There are a number of points of great interest to the Army in the decision of the Court in this case to which we shall refer in detail when the opinion of the Court is printed for publication.

On the same day Mr. Justice Peckham handed down the decision of the Supreme Court in the cases of B. D. Greene et al., the alleged conspirators with Oberlin M. Carter, denying their appeal for a writ of habeas corpus in the matter of their custody for removal for trial in Georgia upon indictments pending in the U. S. District Court since December, 1899.

Under date of Jan. 6, 1902, the Secretary of the Navy wrote the following letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs: "I have the honor to transmit herewith, and commend to the favorable consideration of the Committee, the draft of a proposed provision of law that no graduate of the Naval Academy who, upon admission thereto, entered into agreement that he would serve in the Navy for eight years unless sooner discharged by competent authority, and subscribed to the oath of office accompanying such agreement, shall be permitted to resign from the Service during said period, except upon payment of such a sum as the Secretary of the Navy shall upon inquiry deem sufficient to reimburse the Government for the expense of his education and pay at the Academy. This provision may, it is thought, properly be embodied in the Naval Appropriation Act for the

coming fiscal year, or added as a separate section to the bill, S. 69, changing the title of naval cadet to midshipman, etc., introduced by you in the Senate on the 4th of December last. In view of the present shortage of line officers in the Navy, as set forth in the extract from the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation accompanying the draft of the bill to revive the grade of vice-admiral and to increase the number of lieutenants and ensigns in the Navy, transmitted in the Department's communication of the 3d ultimo, and of the number of young officers who, after receiving a liberal education, tender their resignations, the acceptance of which is earnestly advocated by their friends, the necessity of the passage of a measure of this character appears obvious."

In a letter to Senator Knute Nelson, appearing in another column, Secretary Long answers the charge that Admiral Sampson had been favored in the matter of prize money. We were not aware that such a charge had been made by any one interested in the result. The complaint we have heard is that the conclusions of the Court of Claims in the matter of prize money and bounty were based upon by a chart certified to by the Navy Department but which was described in the testimony before the Schley court as being the result of a compromise of conflicting opinions and thus without due authority. Apparently the Secretary has not thought it wise to answer this complaint, as it is not referred to in his letter to the Senator. Sections 4630 and 4635 show that it makes a very decided difference to the vessels sharing in prize money or bounty whether their force was superior or inferior to that of the enemy. The decision that the New York is entitled to share in the pecuniary rewards of the victory at Santiago carried with it the conclusion that Sampson's fleet was superior to that of the enemy and thus that the lesser amount was due to the vessels sharing in the victory. If the opinion declared by Admiral Dewey concerning the command at Santiago had prevailed before the Court of Claims the New York would have gotten nothing, but the other vessels would have gotten more than double what was actually awarded to them. The fact that there has been no complaint of the decision of the Court of Claims, and no appeal from it, would indicate that it accords with the view of the case held by Admiral Sampson's officers.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications held an important meeting this week at which the report of the board which recently conducted, at Fort Preble, Me., tests of mortar batteries, was considered. It was decided that it would be unwise to make the report public. On Jan. 9 the entire board went to Bethlehem, Pa., to witness the tests there of the steel shields for rapid-firing guns for sea-coast defense. It will be remembered that the board, several months ago, made an allotment for the construction of two dummy guns equipped with shields, for test purposes. These guns have been completed and will be tested by the board in order that the efficiency of the shields may be determined. The guns, with these shields, will be subjected to the fire of various calibered Army guns and careful note will be made of the impact of the projectile and the disturbance of the gun itself, to determine what degree of protection the shields would afford gun crews.

The tests of the field guns at Sandy Hook by the Ordnance Board of the Army is said to be progressing in a very satisfactory manner. There are many guns under consideration by the board and all of them will be given the most severe tests in order that their relative efficiency may be determined. After the board has made the ballistic tests the guns will be sent to Fort Riley, Kan., and will be subjected to other tests conducted under the direction of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The Army is awaiting with much interest the results of these tests, as they will determine the field gun for the Service. The gun of Capt. I. N. Lewis, of the Artillery, and the recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications—the so-called French field gun—is one of those being tested by the board at Sandy Hook. The Ordnance Department, also, has submitted guns, as have several private concerns of this and other countries.

Objection to the confirmation by the Senate of the nomination of Captain William Crozier, to be Chief of Ordnance of the Army, has been made to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by the legal representative of the Brown Segmental Wire-Tube Gun Company. Mr. Joseph L. Stickney, who represents this concern in Washington, has filed a long brief in support of the contention that Captain Crozier is not eligible to be appointed Chief of Ordnance and has requested that the Committee give him an oral hearing on the matter. We publish this brief in another column. No action in the premises has yet been taken by the Committee on Military Affairs.

General Crozier will make no official reply to the letter of the Brown Wire Gun Company unless called upon by the War Department to do so. In private conversation he has said, however: "I have secured patents, but believing that the Government is entitled to some extent to the result of my investigations, I have, with General Buffington, assigned my American patents to the United States. I have not done so with the gun for the reason that the Government has never indicated any desire to have it. Should the Government want to use my wire gun it can have the patents. I long ago indicated to the War Department my purpose in this respect. There is a rather queer feature of this charge of the Brown people. It is true I was a member of the Ordnance Board at Sandy Hook, which tested the Brown gun, and I think at the same time tested my wire-wound gun. That was about seven years ago, and it is rather strange that they made no protest at that time."

Accounts from San Francisco, Cal., of the disorderly conduct of some 500 newly enlisted men in wrecking a saloon on the outskirts of the camp at the Presidio, Dec. 26, offer another argument for the right to sell beer at military posts in the Post Exchange. After wrecking Tarpey's saloon the soldiers engaged in another riotous skirmish with the police, and mounted light artillery, under Capt. D. J. Rumbough, Art. Corps, was dispatched to the scene to quell the outbreak. A number of men were injured. Officers of the Army are bitter toward the Police Commissioners for permitting saloons of the character common along Greenwich and Baker streets to do business at the very gates of the

Presidio. Tarpey's place was only recently opened. C. E. Ritter, who was recently refused a license, has built a new place across the street from Tarpey's and has secured a saloon license. There are fifteen saloons in the vicinity and at least twelve of them are dives that are a constant menace to the peace of the Presidio.

The Senate on Jan. 8 passed the following pension bills: Granting \$25 per month and \$2 additional for each minor child to the widow of Lieut. Comdr. Stokely Morgan, U. S. N.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Rowland G. Hill, 25th U. S. Inf.; \$30 to the widow of Brig. Gen. Beekman Du Barry, Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. William L. Carpenter, 9th U. S. Inf.; \$30 and \$2 for each minor child to the widow of Capt. Henry J. Reilly, Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Art.; and \$50 to the widow of Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, U. S. N.

The Senate has received from the Secretary of War an estimate of appropriation for the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas; a statement as to certain unsatisfactory construction work at West Point, and a communication submitting claim of Lieut. Norton W. Stickle.

The House has received through the usual channels communications from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for the Springfield Armory, and transmitting a report of Col. A. L. Mills in relation to the acquisition of water rights for a supply of water for West Point; from the Secretary of the Navy an estimate of appropriation for deficiency in the Medical Department, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; and a statement of expenditures for the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Advices from Pekin, China, Jan. 8, tell of strained relations between Russian soldiers and American and British soldiers at Neu-Chwang. The trouble originated through the mistaken arrest by a party of Russians of a small party of American sailors belonging to the Vicksburg, during which there was a lively fight with chairs and fists, by the Americans, against the butts of rifles of the armed Russians. Since the event the American and British sailors have frequently mauled Russian soldiers, who know nothing about the many art of using their fists in self defense. The matter has also resulted, it is said, in unpleasantly strained relations between the American, Russian and British authorities there. The Washington and St. Petersburg Governments are now endeavoring to arrange matters so that there may be no further friction at Neu-Chwang.

The Chinese Imperial Court returned to Pekin on Jan. 7, their entry forming a brilliant and striking scene. A thousand Chinese noblemen in gorgeous attire attended the court. The Emperor, the Empress Dowager, Prince Chun and the young Empress and several Princes were borne on gorgeous palanquins, their immediate escort carrying hundreds of ray banners and silk umbrellas. Elaborate military precautions were taken. Companies of Yuan Shih Kai's and Gen. Mavu Kun's soldiers occupied the route from the station to the palace, 2,000 soldiers guarding the line of the procession. The Emperor was accompanied by Gen. Mayu Kun, with a battalion of cavalry, and General Chiang, with a battalion of infantry; the Empress Dowager by Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai, with an equal military escort.

Rear Admiral Frank Wildes has been detached this week from duty as commandant of the Pensacola Navy Yard and ordered to relieve Rear Admiral Kempff as junior squadron commander on the Asiatic Station. Capt. P. H. Cooper, who will get his promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral in the immediate future, has been selected to relieve Admiral Wildes as commandant at Pensacola. Admiral Wildes will sail from San Francisco on the China Feb. 7, and Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, also ordered to the Asiatic Station, will probably go on the same steamer. Upon the arrival at Manila of the Rainbow Rear Admiral Remy will start for this country on the Brooklyn and Rear Admiral Rodgers will be in supreme command of the station with Admiral Evans next in rank and Admiral Wildes the junior flag-officer of the station.

The unanimous report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in the case of Lieut. Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U. S. A., who was charged with having formed an unlawful combination to control the hemp product of the Philippine Islands, is a complete vindication of that officer. The complaint was made by E. L. Hawkes, a former major of Volunteers, who alleged that Colonel Heistand had formed a combination to corner the hemp market and that he had named Adjutant General Corbin, Assistant Attorney General Boyd, Mr. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, and Assistant Secretary Allen as his associates in the enterprise, some of whom were accused of using official influence to promote its interests. These gentlemen are also fully exonerated in the committee's report.

It is announced that Canada has officially adopted the new United States Army ambulance and the Munson ventilated hospital tent. The regulation litter has been officially adopted by the Mexican Army. Samples of the ambulance have been ordered by England, France, Spain, Chile, and Mexico. The Medical Department of the British Army has recently purchased complete sample sets of the United States Army medical, surgical, sterilizing, and detached service chests, folding field furniture, bath tubs, and brigade hospital mess chest on the recommendation of the British military attaché in Washington, who considered them superior to their own equipment.

By General Order 54, Oct. 26, 1902, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, the system of territorial subdivision into districts was discontinued on October 31 last, and the senior officer on duty within the area of the former districts was placed in charge of all troops in the said location for the purpose of meeting any emergency that may arise requiring concert of action and will continue as the Military Governor of that territory.

It is intimated at the Navy Department that orders will be issued to Rear Admiral Higginson, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, to hold his fleet in readiness to proceed to Venezuelan waters. The Administration fears the possibility of President Castro's overthrow and the disorders which will result, and desires to have a strong fleet in readiness to protect American interests.



## NAVAL STATION ON THE LAKES.

The Secretary of the Navy on Jan. 6 wrote the following letter to Senator Eugene Hale, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs:

"Sir: The Department has under consideration the advisability of establishing a naval training station at some suitable place on the Great Lakes where young men enlisted for the Naval Service in the Middle West may be assembled and receive preliminary training before being sent to cruising ships. Experience has shown that a large amount of good material is available in this section for service in the Navy, and the establishment of a training station in the vicinity referred to will, it is thought, induce the enlistment of a large number of men, and thereby advance the interests of the Navy. Some of those who have heretofore enlisted, however, have been found, after a few months' training, to be wholly unsuited for seafaring life, thus necessitating their discharge. A weeding out process at a training station would, therefore, be advantageous to the men and for the economy and best interests of the Service. Naval training stations are now in successful operation at Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal., and Newport, R. I., and another is in process of establishment at Port Royal, S. C. The location of one on the Great Lakes where, with the adjacent country, an excellent field exists for the enlistment of desirable men, would result in great benefit to the Naval Service. In order to initiate the establishment of such a station, a draft of an amendment suitable for insertion in the Naval Appropriation Bill for the forthcoming fiscal year is transmitted herewith, and commended to the favorable consideration of the Committee."

## PROTEST AGAINST CONFIRMATION OF GENERAL CROZIER.

The following request for an oral hearing on the nomination of Capt. William Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance of the Army has been sent to the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate:

To the Committee on Military Affairs of the U. S. Senate:

Gentlemen: I respectfully present to you the following reasons why the nomination of Capt. William Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army should not be favorably reported to the Senate for confirmation:

Captain Crozier has secured patents in the United States as follows:

Patent No. 555,426, dated Feb. 25, 1896 (jointly with A. R. Buffington), for a disappearing gun mounting;

Patent No. 613,252, dated Nov. 1, 1898, for a disappearing gun mounting;

Patent No. 671,879, dated April 9, 1901, for a wire-wound gun.

Official copies of these patents are herewith transmitted, marked Exhibits A, B, and C.

On page 1 of Exhibit B, lines 7 to 14, inclusive, Captain Crozier asserts that he has also obtained patents in foreign countries as follows: "In Great Britain, No. 19,590, dated Sept. 4, 1896; in France, No. 259,598, dated Sept. 11, 1896; in Belgium, No. 123,475, dated Sept. 11, 1896; in Italy, No. 42,539, dated Sept. 11, 1896; in Austria, No. 474,582, dated Nov. 6, 1897, and in Spain, No. 19,661, dated September 19, 1896."

If the committee will send to the foreign library of the United States Patent Office for Volumes 97-99 of the patent reports of Great Britain for 1896 (text) it will find a description of patent No. 19,590, issued by Great Britain, and in the same library of the United States Patent Office, in Volume 98 (plates) and Volume 101 (plates) of the patent reports of Great Britain the committee will find the illustrations relating to the invention for which patents No. 19,590 for 1896 and 20,161 for 1894 were granted. I have made a copy of the text of the first page of British patent No. 19,590 for 1896 (herewith transmitted as Exhibit D), and I present also blue-prints of the above-mentioned illustrations. (See Exhibit E herewith transmitted.)

Patent No. 19,590 for 1896, issued by Great Britain, does not contain the name of William Crozier. The applicant is "the Bethlehem Iron Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and having its principal office at Bethlehem, Northampton County, Pa., United States of America." (See Exhibit D, herewith transmitted.)

If the committee will examine the plates in the United States patents issued to Captain Crozier (Exhibits A and B), and also the blue prints of the patents issued to the Bethlehem Iron Company in Great Britain (Exhibit E), it will see that the British blue-prints are identical with the illustrations in the United States patents mentioned.

As Captain Crozier asserts that he has "obtained letters patent in Great Britain, No. 19,590, dated Sept. 4, 1896" (see Exhibit B), while the records of the British Patent Office (see Exhibit D), show that the application for for Patent No. 19,590 was made on Sept. 4, 1896, by "the Bethlehem Iron Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania," it would seem desirable that the identity of Capt. William Crozier with the Bethlehem Iron Company should be either established or disproven. Or, if the Bethlehem Iron Company be the assignee of the interests of Capt. William Crozier in the above-mentioned patent, it is important to learn whether Captain Crozier has retained an interest in the form of stock or other security in the patent so assigned, such as would make him a partner with the Bethlehem Iron Company.

The Bethlehem Iron Company, of Northampton County, Pa., has long been a contractor for war material for the Ordnance Department of the Army. (See Exhibit F, herewith transmitted.) The Bethlehem Steel Company—the reputed successor of the Bethlehem Iron Company—is completing contracts for large quantities of war material.

An act of Congress, approved Feb. 18, 1893, and never repealed—a copy of which is transmitted herewith, marked Exhibit G—contains the following clause:

"Provided, That hereafter no person shall be a member of or serve on said board (the Board of Ordnance and Fortification) who has been or is in any manner interested in any invention, device, or patent which, or anything similar to which, has been considered or may be considered by or come before said board for test or adoption; or who is connected with or in the employ of any manufacturer who has or shall have contracts with the United States for any ordnance materials."

Under this law Captain Crozier is clearly ineligible to serve as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of which, by "the custom of the Service," the Chief of Ordnance becomes a member. It is true that the law creating the Board of Ordnance and Fortification does not make the Chief of Ordnance a member thereof, ex officio, but the order of the Secretary of War has made the present appointee a member of that Board and he has taken his place therein. (See Special Order No.

279, dated Dec. 3, 1901, a copy of which is transmitted herewith, marked Exhibit H.)

It is one of the fundamental principles of justice that no man shall sit as a judge in a case in which he has a personal interest. It is manifestly improper, therefore, that an officer who is trying to secure the adoption of his inventions by the United States should sit in a board whose duty it is to decide whether these inventions are suitable for use in the Army.

As evidence that Captain Crozier is trying to secure the adoption of his invention of the wire-wound gun by the United States Army, I present a copy—herewith transmitted, marked Exhibit K—of "an act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1901, which contain the following item:

"For oil-tempered and annealed steel for eight-inch, ten-inch and twelve-inch sea-coast guns, four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars: Provided, That no contract for oil-tempered and annealed steel for high power coast-defense guns and mortars shall be made at a price exceeding twenty-one cents per pound: Provided, That in the discretion of the Secretary of War a portion of this money may be used for the purchase of material for steel-wire sea-coast guns."

As further evidence of Captain Crozier's intention to induce the United States to adopt his wire-wound guns and to build them in the Government gun shop, I present to you a copy of a letter written by Captain Crozier to Mr. J. H. Brown, the inventor of the Brown segmental wire-tube system of ordnance construction, whose gun is now before the Board of Ordnance and Fortification for adoption as a type gun in the Army. This letter, which is written on the official letter-head of the "Ordnance Board, U. S. A.," was forwarded by mail as being on "official business," in an official envelope of the War Department. (See Exhibit L, herewith transmitted.)

As further evidence that the Ordnance Department intends to build wire-wound guns on Captain Crozier's system, I present to you a copy of the official estimates of the War Department for the coming fiscal year (marked Exhibit M), which contain the following item on page 237:

"For oil-tempered and annealed steel for coast defense guns of 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch caliber, \$98,000: Provided, That in the discretion of the Chief of Ordnance, a portion of this money may be used for the purchase of material for a limited number of steel-wire sea-coast guns."

"Note.—Estimated to purchase 16 sets of forgings for 10-inch s. c. guns. (Signed) "A. R. BUFFINGTON, Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance."

The only two systems of building wire-wound guns that have undergone successful test in this country are the Brown segmental wire-tube gun and the Crozier wire-wound gun; and, as the Ordnance Department has wrongfully and illegally refused to carry out its contract with the Trustees of the Brown segmental wire-tube gun for fifty rapid-fire 5-in. and 6-in. pieces, it is evident that the items in the act and in the estimates above referred to are intended to be applied to the Crozier wire-wound gun.

The objections to the confirmation of Captain Crozier as Chief of Ordnance are based on principle and law. Even though Captain Crozier should assign—or should have already assigned—his United States patents to the Government, he could not divest his mind of a strong prejudice in favor of his own creations when he was called upon to take action or express opinions upon other inventions intended to accomplish similar results. If it should be determined that the Board of Ordnance and Fortification shall not be entrusted with the duty of testing and recommending the types of war material to be used in the Army, the case against Captain Crozier's confirmation would be strengthened; for, as Chief of Ordnance, he would then have more authority and power over the selection of types that he would have had as merely one member of a board.

But, besides the abstract principle against the appointment of Captain Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance, I wish to present concrete proof that it would be impossible for him—being himself an inventor of guns and mounts—to act disinterestedly as a judge of types of ordnance, whether he was acting as a member of a Board or as Chief of Ordnance. I respectfully call to your attention the following facts, taken from the official papers of the Ordnance Department of the Army.

In 1894 the Trustees of the Brown segmental wire-tube gun, having built—wholly at their own expense—a 5-in. experimental breech-loading rifle on the Brown segmental wire-tube system, offered the piece to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification for test. The Ordnance Department agreed to make a test of this gun and turned it over to a board, of which one of the members was Capt. William Crozier, himself an inventor of a wire-wound gun, which he was trying to have adopted by the Ordnance Department (see page 31 of the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1894-95), and Captain Crozier was one of the two members of that board who signed the report upon the test of the Brown segmental wire-tube 5-in. gun. (See page 341 of the Report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1894-95.)

The same board, a few months later—Captain Crozier still being one of its members—tested a gun built on the system invented by Captain Crozier in the Government gun shop and at Government expense. Captain Crozier was a member of the Board that tested his own invention, but the following report was attached to the report of the Board on the test of the Crozier gun:

"Note.—By authority of the Chief of Ordnance, Captain Crozier was, at his own request, relieved from duty with the board in rendering the above report." (See page 321 of the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1896.)

It will be observed that Captain Crozier was not relieved—at his own request or otherwise—from duty with the Board while it was testing his gun, but merely "in rendering the above report."

The result of these two tests was that Captain Crozier, whose gun was built with Government money in the Government gun shop and who was a member of the Board that tested it—got a favorable report that now enables him to build guns for the Service; while the Brown segmental wire-tube gun, which showed an endurance and which gave a velocity greater than any other gun has ever shown or given, was made the subject of an unfavorable and unfair report, which was signed by Captain William Crozier.

For the sake of brevity I have cited only one instance tending to prove that Captain Crozier has shown himself unfitted to be a judge of methods of gun construction because of his personal interest as an inventor of guns. The notorious facts concerning the expenditure of millions of money on the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage—Buffington having been Chief of Ordnance for the past two years and Crozier being the present nominee to that office—to the exclusion of all other types, may be cited as characteristic of the policy of the Ordnance Department under General Buffington in the past and as

prophetic of what it would be in the future if the present nominee should be confirmed by the Senate as Chief of Ordnance.

If it be true, as reported, that Captain Crozier has assigned his United States patents to the Government, such an assignment would not, necessarily, deprive him of a large pecuniary interest in the adoption of his inventions by the United States, because foreign nations would be strongly influenced to use the same inventions by knowledge of the fact that they had been adopted by America; and the value of Captain Crozier's patents in foreign countries might thereby be made much greater than the value of the patents on the same inventions taken out in the United States.

Even though Captain Crozier had so arranged his affairs as to leave him no pecuniary interest whatever in his patents, at home or abroad, he would still be disqualified from taking a position where he would sit in judgment upon his own inventions and upon those of a similar character belonging to the other man, because the natural pride of an inventor in his own productions would prejudice him in their favor.

The importance of this matter was never greater than it is now. The Ordnance hitherto used in the Army—the so-called "built-up" gun—has become obsolete. Great Britain and other nations have adopted the wire-wound gun, and the Ordnance Department of the United States, as shown in Exhibit K herewith transmitted, and in the quotation I have made from the Ordnance Department's estimates for the coming year, is preparing to change the whole system of gun construction in favor of the wire-wound design, the only system by which guns can be made strong enough to give the high velocities required to overcome the resistance of modern armor. The fact that Captain Crozier has an invention of his own for the manufacture of the new kind of guns ought to debar him from any position in which he would have a voice in the selection of types.

If it be claimed that Captain Crozier is an inventive genius, the United States can profit by his ability as an inventor better by assigning him to duty at the Government gun shop than by detailing him for the routine of business that falls upon the Chief of Ordnance. All that Captain Crozier knows about ordnance has been taught him by, and at the expense of, the Government, and the Government should utilize his inventive powers—if he have any—by giving him such duty as will secure his best inventive service.

The foregoing statement of facts is made up from official Government records. It is not a complete presentation of the reasons why an unfavorable report upon the nomination of Captain Crozier should be made to the Senate, because a complete case would occupy the committee for an indefinite length of time. But the nomination of Captain Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance is the culmination of a policy that has made it impossible for the United States to profit by the talent of its citizens in the field of ordnance invention—a policy of determined and effectual opposition to every practicable invention presented to it by a civilian citizen of the United States. Notable instances of inventors who have been obliged to take their inventions abroad to secure appreciation are Hotchkiss, Maxim, and Gatling. It is an extraordinary fact that, although the United States is the recognized home of inventive genius, only in the field of war material has the American inventor failed to receive the encouragement of his own Government.

If, now, the precedent be established that the American civilian inventor not only must run the gauntlet of the narrow, indurated prejudices of the Ordnance Department, but must submit his inventions to the biased judgment of a rival inventor at the head of that Department, it will be useless to offer any invention or improvement of war implements to the United States. I am making an argument not solely in the interest of inventors; the United States Government, after all, has an equal interest in getting the best war material into the hands of its Army—a result practically impossible if Captain Crozier or any other inventor, be made Chief of Ordnance.

In view of the foregoing facts, I respectfully ask you to grant me the privilege of making a brief oral statement to you before you report upon the nomination of Captain Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance.

Respectfully,  
(Signed) JOSEPH L. STICKNEY.

Representing the Trustees of the Brown Segmental Wire-Tube Gun.  
No. 1308 R street, N. W., Washington, Jan. 8, 1902.

## DISTRIBUTING BOUNTY AND PRIZE MONEY.

Washington, Jan. 2, 1902.

Sir: Your letter of Dec. 28, 1901, asking, for the use of your correspondent, the editor of the Skandinaven, of Chicago, Ill., information regarding the methods of distribution of prize-money and bounty, has been received, and in reply I take pleasure in transmitting herewith certain information with respect to the matter.

It is true that this Department has been subjected to unfriendly criticism in connection with the distribution of prize-money and bounty, and it has, as you state, been alleged in many newspapers that "the Navy Department has discriminated in favor of Sampson as against Schley in making these awards." Such criticism has not, however, been intelligently made, and is unjust, because in fact the Navy Department, contrary to popular understanding, neither possessed nor exercised control over the distribution of such rewards. The actual distribution is now in progress in the Treasury Department, while all questions of law and fact relating thereto have been determined, or are pending before courts of the United States. This Department has taken no action in the premises, except to answer such inquiries as have been made.

When hostilities between the United States and Spain began in 1898, there were upon the statute books (Revised Statutes of the United States, edition of 1878, title xvi, Prize, p. 897, sections 4613 to 4652) certain provisions of law authorizing the distribution among captors of one-half or the whole of moneys realized from the capture of hostile vessels and their cargoes. The following extracts from the statutes show something of the prescribed procedure:

Sec. 4615. The commanding officer of any vessel making a capture shall secure the documents of the ship and cargo, including the log book, with all other documents, letters, and other papers found on board, and make an inventory of the same, and seal them up, and send them, with the inventory, to the court in which proceedings are to be had.

Sec. 4616. If any vessel of the United States shall claim to share in prize, either as having made the capture, or as having been within signal distance of the vessel or vessels making the capture, the commanding officer of such vessel shall make out a written statement of his claim, with the grounds on which it is



founded, the principal facts tending to show what vessels made the capture, and what vessels were within signal distance of those making the capture, with reasonable particularity as to times, distances, localities, and signals made, seen, or answered; and such statement of claim shall be signed by him and sent to the court in which proceedings shall be had, and shall be filed in the case.

Sec. 4630. The net proceeds of all property condemned as prize shall, when the prize was of superior or equal force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, be decreed to the captors; and when of inferior force, one-half shall be decreed to the United States and the other half to the captors.

Bounty, as distinct from prize-money, is provided for by section 4635.

Sec. 4635. A bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel of war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement which is sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action, of one hundred dollars, if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force, and of two hundred dollars, if of equal or superior force, to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money; and when the actual number of men on board any such vessel cannot be satisfactorily ascertained it shall be estimated according to the complement allowed to vessels of its class in the Navy of the United States; and there shall be paid as bounty to the captors of any vessel of war captured from an enemy which they may be instructed to destroy, or which is immediately destroyed for the public interest, but not in consequence of injuries received in action, fifty dollars for every person who shall be on board at the time of such capture.

The distribution of prize money and bounty alike is made in accordance with section 4631.

From an examination of the sections of the Revised Statutes cited, and, in part, above-quoted, it will be seen that upon the capture of a prize it was the duty of the commanding officer to send the captured vessel to some home port in charge of a prize crew; that upon arrival there the vessel, her papers and cargo were turned over to the United States Court for the District, sitting in Admiralty in order that the rights of all parties might be judicially determined. This Department has, accordingly, exercised no control over the award of prize-money, all questions with respect thereto being heard and determined by the courts. During the recent Spanish war a large number of cases were brought before the U. S. D. Court, S. D. of Florida, sitting at Key West, that Court being convenient, although some were heard before the District Courts sitting at Savannah, Ga., at Charleston, S. C., at Brooklyn, N. Y., and by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, at Washington, D. C.

In order to secure prompt and final judicial determination of questions involved in the distribution of bounty, the Navy Department, although advised by the Attorney General that it might itself undertake such distribution, nevertheless preferred to place the matter in the hands of the Courts, and the Court of Claims was selected as a suitable tribunal for the adjudication of the questions involved. The reasons for so doing are set forth in the following extract from the report of the Judge Advocate General, 1899, pp. 10 and 11:

Claims for prize money are entirely distinct from claims for bounty in so far as the procedure necessary to be entered into for their recovery is concerned. Prize money is realized from the condemnation and sale under the supervision and authority of a United States court of captured vessels or other property; such property must be taken into court or its absence accounted for, and when the proceedings are concluded the net amount to be distributed is deposited with an assistant treasurer of the United States for use in the settlement of claims allowed by the Auditor in pursuance of decrees of court. In the case of claims for bounty (section 4635 of the Revised Statutes) for the destruction of vessels of the enemy, however, no property exists from which a fund for the payment of such claims can be realized, and no method of procedure is explicitly prescribed by statute.

In order to settle claims for bounty it is necessary that certain facts be first ascertained and established, among which are, on the one hand, the names, number and character of the vessels destroyed, their complement, armament and aggregate force, as compared with that of the victors, and perhaps also the degree of co-operation extended to them by shore batteries, torpedoes, and mines; and with respect to the capturing vessels it is necessary to determine their identity and national character, their number, their offensive and defensive equipment, and the names and rates of pay of their officers and men. In certain cases these questions, or some of them, are obviously simple; in others, their ascertainment must depend either upon the interpretation to be placed on the law or upon the settlement of controverted questions of fact involving the elaborate examination of evidence adduced by parties interested in support of their respective claims.

With such matters the machinery of an executive department is not well adapted to deal. Moreover, after attempted settlement by this Department, or by the accounting officers of the Treasury, all or any of the questions involved might have been immediately reopened by dissatisfied claimants and carried into the courts. For this reason, upon conference with and in pursuance of the views of the Attorney General, it was decided to submit the material questions existing in connection with claims for bounty to the Court of Claims for such judicial action as would result in determining them promptly and finally.

It will thus be seen that, so far from displaying favoritism, this Department adopted the most effective means in its power to secure a just and equitable determination by a court of law of the rights of all concerned.

With regard to the particular matter referred to in your letter, i. e., the claim of Admiral Sampson for bounty at Santiago, the Court of Claims, under date of June 11, 1900, rendered its decision, from which no appeal was taken. In pursuance of this decree (see Court of Claims Reports, vol. 35, p. 578) distribution has been made or will be made by the Auditor for the Navy Department. By reference thereto it will be noted that among the findings of fact by the Court are these:

II. On July 3, 1898, a state of war then existing between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, a naval engagement took place off Santiago de Cuba between certain armed vessels of the United States Navy, then attached to and forming part of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic Station, to wit, the U. S. S. New York, Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, Indiana, Texas, Gloucester, Vixen, Hix, and Ericsson, and certain war vessels of the Kingdom of Spain, to wit, the Infanta Maria Teresa, Viscaya, Almirante Oquendo, Cristobal Colon, Pluton and Furor, which were then and there supported by Spanish land batteries, adjacent to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., was the commander-in-chief of the said United States naval forces or fleet, and Commodore W. S. Schley U. S. N., was the commanding officer of a division or squadron thereof, on duty under the orders of the said commander-in-chief.

VIII. The commanding officers of the fleet and squadron, and the officers and enlisted men of the vessels composing the same, to wit: The U. S. S. New York, Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, Indiana, Texas, Gloucester, Vixen, Hix, Ericsson, Harvard, Resolute, and the Fern, are entitled to receive from the United States bounty as provided by law in the sum of not exceeding \$168,700, as may be apportioned among those claiming; of which sum the claimant herein, William T. Sampson, rear admiral, U. S. N., and commander-in-chief of said fleet, is entitled to one-twentieth, or \$8,435.

Upon the facts the Court ruled:

Pursuant to the provisions of the statutes stated, judgment will be rendered in favor of the claimant, William T. Sampson, for his proportion (one-twentieth) of the bounty accruing from the destruction of the Spanish vessels in the sum of \$8,435.

It is ordered that the residue herein found, to wit, \$158,265, be apportioned among the remaining officers and enlisted men of the vessels claiming, to wit, the U. S. S. New York, Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, Indiana, Texas, Gloucester, Vixen, Hix, Ericsson, Harvard, Resolute, and the Fern, according to their respective rights under the statutes relating thereto.

It will be noted that the amount distributed as bounty, is not dependent upon the value of the vessels destroyed, but upon their complement.

A point overlooked by the general newspaper comment on this subject will be perceived by examination of this decree, and that is the fact that under the prize laws as they then existed, and as they had existed since the Civil War, the Commander-in-Chief of a fleet or squadron is entitled to "one-twentieth of all prize-money awarded to any vessel or vessels under his immediate command," and that this provision of law, as interpreted by the Court and as it has been interpreted by all courts having to do with the matter, gives to such commander-in-chief his "one-twentieth" by virtue of his position as commander-in-chief, whether he is personally present during the engagement or not. As Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sampson would, therefore, under the law, have been entitled to his share of bounty for the destruction of the Spanish ships at Santiago if he had been on the north shore of Cuba at the time. This was the law, for which the Navy Department is in no wise responsible. Much adverse criticism of a general kind has been indulged in on this subject, based upon a want of knowledge of the real import of the prize laws, which this Department and the courts alike had to take as they found them.

It is proper to add, however, that the Navy Department itself was the first to realize the inequities arising from these provisions of law, as applied to modern conditions, and recommended to the Naval Committees of Congress the enactment of a repealing clause, which was favorably reported upon, and passed by Congress March 3, 1899, as follows:

"And all provisions of law authorizing the distribution among captors of the whole or any portion of the proceeds of vessels, or any property hereafter captured, condemned as prize, or providing for the payment of bounty for the sinking or destruction of vessels of the enemy hereafter occurring in time of war, are hereby repealed." (30 Stats., p. 1007.)

A rather amusing feature of the attacks made upon the Navy Department in this connection lies in the fact that the newspapers making such criticisms have suddenly discovered that there is inequity in the application of the prize laws, and are blaming this administration for such inequity more than two years after the matter has been cured by the repeal of the objectionable features of these laws which were the enactment not of the Navy Department, but of Congress, such repeal having been made at the instance of the Department they are accusing, and for the very purpose of remedying the evils of which they complain.

It is believed that the foregoing statement answers your several inquiries in so far as the data available to this Department will admit.

In conclusion I ask your attention to the following extracts from the annual reports of the Auditor for the Navy Department, for the year 1900, page 4, and for the year 1901, page 4, respectively:

"The distribution of prize money and bounty for the destruction of enemy's vessels accruing during the war with Spain is still delayed, awaiting action by the courts. This office has prepared the distributive lists for sixteen prizes, in which 24 vessels of the Navy are interested, and all prize money claims capable of adjustment have been settled. It is probable that during the fiscal year 1901 the prize money work of the office will be heavy, but it is confidently expected that it will be promptly disposed of, and that a year hence most of the claimants will have been paid.

Nearly twice the number of prize claims were settled this year as there were last. The distributive lists of 22 prizes have been prepared, in which 55 vessels of the Navy participated. These claims are well up to date.

Judgments, "Bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels," have been received from the Court of Claims for Manila Bay, May 1, 1898; Manzanillo, June 30 and July 18, 1898; Nipe Bay, July 21, 1898, and Mariel, Cuba, July 4 and 5, 1898, in which twenty-four vessels are interested. The list of the first has been prepared for distribution, the remaining ones are being hastened with all possible speed. The number of these claims will amount to about 6,000 all told.

I thank you for your letter, and am glad always to give all information. I am, very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

Hon. Knute Nelson, United States Senate.

#### "SEA POWER," BY CAPT. MAHAN AND OTHERS.

Of the various criticisms which have been passed upon Captain Mahan's new work, entitled "Types of Naval Officers," there has been none keener or more edifying than that published in The New York Times of Jan. 4, by S. G. W. Benjamin, a gentleman well known in literary circles, and formerly our Minister to Persia. There is no purpose on Mr. Benjamin's part to belittle Captain Mahan's "actual, well-deserved merits." He rejoices with other Americans in the favor which the author has won abroad as well as at home. But he objects most strenuously to the contention that Captain Mahan is "the author or inventor of the principle that empire goes with sea power," and he supports this objection in an argument which can but serve still further to stimulate popular interest in the whole subject.

Mr. Benjamin holds that Captain Mahan's successful career as an author was established by the first eighty-nine pages of his first volume. That volume was "The Influence of Sea Power upon History," and it was in the first part mentioned by Mr. Benjamin that the author developed and set forth his theory of sea power and its relations to empire. Captain Mahan, says the critic, "spoke at the psychological moment." The navies of the world had passed from ships of wood and canvas to ships of steel and steam. The maritime powers were feverishly expanding their fleets and studying the changing character of naval warfare. With these conditions dominant in the foremost nations of the world, Captain Mahan's postulate on the paramount importance of sea power appealed to the minds of statesmen and naval experts in both hemispheres with something like the force of inspiration. We do not know that Captain Mahan has ever claimed to be the discoverer or the inventor of this theory, but Mr. Benjamin is of the opinion that such a claim is made in the following paragraph from the Captain's preface: "There is not within the knowledge of the author any work that

professes the particular object here sought; namely, an estimate of the effect of sea power upon the course of history and the prosperity of nations."

Recognizing this as a claim to priority of discovery on Captain Mahan's part, Mr. Benjamin proceeds to combat it in vigorous fashion. He points out that the principle of sea power is probably as old as the science of navigation, and that the identity of the man who first enunciated it is lost in the mists of antiquity. It was formulated for Greece four centuries ago by Pericles, who said: "Those who command the sea may also become masters of the land," and Gibbon, describing the destruction of the navy of Totila by the Byzantine fleet in the sixth century, 1,000 years after Pericles, says: "Their own experience confirmed the truth of a maxim, that the master of the sea will acquire the dominion of the land."

To return to our own times, however, Mr. Benjamin calls attention to the writings of an American naval officer, Comdr. James H. Ward, who was killed while shelling the Confederate batteries at Matthias Point, June 27, 1861. "If any officer of our Navy or any other Navy of recent ages is entitled to the credit for first suggesting the importance of sea power in the mastery of dominion," says Mr. Benjamin, "that officer is the late Commander Ward," the proof of his claim being contained in his work entitled "A Manual of Naval Tactics." And in the following passage from that modest volume of 139 pages there seems to be a prophecy of the later writers who have followed him: "But whatever is to be the constitution of the future fleet, it must not be forgotten that, from the days of ancient Rome to those of Modern England, from Actium to Lepanto and Trafalgar, the empire of the world has depended upon and followed, and has been lost and won with the empire of the seas; and that this empire always has been, and always will be, contested with large fleets, little influenced by the guerrilla fighting of single ships."

Commander Ward became a midshipman in 1823, passed midshipman in 1829, lieutenant in 1831, and commander in 1853. He was a skillful sailor, and a gallant officer who, in Mr. Benjamin's opinion, "probably had no superior in our Service in the matter of naval history and literature of naval warfare at least until Captain Mahan came forward as a writer on these subjects. If he had lived he might have won enduring glory as one of the leaders in the fierce struggle of North and South. But his voice still seems to come from the tomb reminding his countrymen not to forget in the rush of events one of the first great writers and thinkers on naval principles and problems our nation has produced."

Commander Ward wrote several works on naval subjects. His "Manual of Naval Tactics," which appeared in 1859, was written while the author was in command of a corvette cruising for slavers off the African coast. This work, says Mr. Benjamin, might pass for a condensed edition of Captain Mahan's which appeared thirty-one years afterward. Commander Ward's volume was dedicated to the Secretary of the Navy and was used for awhile at the Naval Academy. "It seems most unlikely," says Mr. Benjamin, "that Captain Mahan should be unaware of it; but while he cites or alludes to many naval authorities from Herodotus of Syracuse to Paul Haste, John Clerk, and others, the name of his fellow countryman, James H. Ward, does not appear between the covers of his book on sea power."

We observe that some of the papers friendly to Admiral Schley are saying some very unpleasant things about Capt. Alfred A. Mahan, U. S. N. (retired), upon whom they place a large share of the responsibility for the difficulties in which the Admiral has become involved. In the first place Captain Mahan was a member of the strategy board, disobedience to whose requirements, as made known in the orders of the Department, furnished the principle ground for the charge of reprehensible conduct brought against Admiral Schley. Then, too, it is charged that the Captain took an active part in furnishing the Judge Advocate of the Schley court with arguments to be used against the applicant. Whatever the facts may be, it is certain that Captain Mahan has aroused much bitter feeling against himself, as is indicated by an article in the Baltimore American dealing in such choice epithets as "backbiter," "slanderer," and "coward," with incidental allusions to an alleged use of innuendo, the taking "a nasty fling at a real sailor and fighter," etc. The foundation for these charges appears to be a private letter written by Captain Mahan and claimed by the American to be in its possession. It demands authority to publish this letter so that it can convict its author of disobeying the order of the Executive concerning the further discussion of the Schley case. This demand is in the nature of the polite invitation extended by the boy to his neighbor to come over the fence and have the "stuffing" knocked out of him. Captain Mahan displays discretion and good sense in declining this tempting offer. The nature of his letter is shown by the statement in the New York Independent that he has written to that periodical characterizing its reference to Admiral Dewey's dissenting opinion as a minority report as misleading, and indulging in some very sharp criticism at the expense of the author of such a statement.

#### NEW ORLEANS DRY DOCK.

A successful test of the floating dry dock at Algiers, La., in raising a vessel of the Navy, occurred on Dec. 30, when the U. S. collier Sterling was dry docked. The Sterling has been waiting for some weeks to afford a test of the new dock, and was the first vessel to be raised on it.

It took just thirty-five minutes to fill the pontoons and side walls to sink the dock to a 19-foot depth. At first the structure went down slowly, but after it had gone down till the water was above the tops of the gangway openings in the sides, the descent into the sandy water was noticed very appreciably. When the keel blocks were 19 feet below the surface of the water Superintendent Anderson had the valves on both sides closed, and the partly filled ship-raiser was allowed to remain on that level for some time. Presently the valves were thrown wide open and the huge structure settled further down in the water.

The dock was sent down 20 feet 6 inches aft and 21 feet forward from the tops of the keel and bilge blocks to the level of the water over the lower deck. Once past the tops of the gangway openings in the sides, the gauges that indicate the depth of water on either side of the dock fore and aft were rapidly submerged, until the necessary depth was secured, when the valves were shut and the dock set on an even keel ready to lift the Sterling high and dry.

The Sterling entered the dock drawing 15 feet forward and 16 feet 6 inches aft.

The work of pumping the water from the pontoons and side walls, after the shores had all been put in position, began at 2:15 P. M., and at 2:24 the blocks



were down 16 feet below the water. At 2:53 the tops of the blocks began to show out of the water, and at exactly one hour after the actual pumping started the dock's lower deck was clear of the water and the Sterling was safely lifted, high and dry. Naval Constructors H. G. Gillmor and J. G. Tawresy, U. S. N., superintended the docking, which was successful in every particular.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. San Francisco was placed in commission at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 2, with Capt. Asa Walker in command. The ship will remain in Norfolk some time yet as there is considerable work to be done in finishing up. Besides her commander, Captain Walker, her complement of officers includes Lieutenant Commanders Mulligan and Wood; Lieutenants Moale, Carter, Morgan and Tarbox; Paymaster Dent, Dr. Rothganger, and Cadets Norris, Steele and Simons.

The mail address of the U. S. Survey steamer Ranger will be, for some time to come, La Paz, Mexico, via Guaymas, care of the American Consul. The Ranger will continue the work of surveying that part of the coast until the end of the surveying season. Many excellent data have been collected by the Ranger in the past and will be continued the present season.

In connection with the establishment of one of the largest naval stations in the world the Navy Department is mapping out plans for the building of a small town at Olongapo, P. I. The plans for the town are being prepared under the direction of Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. In speaking of the proposed town Admiral Endicott pointed out that most of the large shipbuilding concerns in this country and abroad have been compelled to build small towns in the vicinity of their plants to house the employees of the yards. The houses are rented for a small sum and the people elect their own Mayor and other officers. It will, of course, follow that if a town is erected at Olongapo it will be under the government of the Navy. The plans of the Department also look to the construction of a railroad between Manila and Olongapo.

Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has received a telegraphic report from Captain Converse, president of the board of officers appointed to test the new floating dry dock at the New Orleans Naval Station, which states that the battleship Illinois has been successfully docked. This report, together with that received last week, indicates that the new dock is satisfactory in every respect and will be of great service to the Navy.

Capt. William W. Mead, commanding the Philadelphia, was this week authorized by Secretary Long to effect an exchange of prisoners between the Government and revolutionary troops in Colombia. It seems that Captain Mead was selected by both sides for this delicate task and cabled to the Navy Department asking for instructions in the premises. He also asked for authority to take the commissioners appointed by Colombia on the Philadelphia. The authority was granted by Secretary Long.

The Navy Department has arranged for the official trial of the torpedo boat destroyer Bainbridge over the Barren Island course, in Chesapeake Bay, on Jan. 13.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert I. Reid, of the Navy, has been detailed for duty at the New York Navy Yard as assistant to the head of the Department of Steam Engineering there, Comdr. J. A. B. Smith, U. S. N. Lieut. Comdr. Reid takes the duty but recently performed by Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Hall, U. S. N., who has been detailed for engineering duty on the Olympia when that vessel is commissioned for sea service.

It has been stated in the daily press this week that there was some prospect that Captain Richmond P. Hobson, of the Construction Corps of the Navy, would probably present his resignation to the President. At the Navy Department nothing is known of the matter, but it is not regarded as unlikely that Captain Hobson will take such action. For some time, it is said, Captain Hobson has been suffering from poor eyesight which has caused him considerable annoyance and pain. Secretary Long says that he has not received anything from the officer which would indicate that he intended to resign from the Navy, and hopes that the report is not true. The officials of the Navy Department have the greatest respect for Captain Hobson's ability, which, some state, nearly amounts to genius, and hope he will not take any steps looking to leaving the Service.

A recent inspection of torpedo boats and destroyers will result in a shifting of weights that will increase speed and the enlargement of quarters with a reduction of the complement of officers to two for the torpedo boats and three for the destroyers. Service in these vessels is uncomfortable enough at the best and everything possible should be done to improve the conditions. Another plan for the comfort of Navy officers is the reduction of tours of duty in Philippine waters to two years.

The U. S. S. Monongahela has arrived at Barbadoes and will probably remain there at least a couple of weeks. Sad news awaited Paymaster Chadwick, of that vessel, for during the last days of December his infant daughter came into the world and at the end of three days faded away into the great silence. Much sympathy is felt for Paymaster and Mrs. Chadwick over their sudden affliction.

Secretary Long is considering the appointment of a successor to Comdr. W. H. Beehler, as naval attaché of this country at Berlin, Vienna and Rome. The term of this officer will expire in about a month. It is said at the Navy Department that Commander Beehler's services abroad have been of such a high character that the disposition is to allow him to remain at his present post for some time after the expiration of his regular term. Comdr. Richardson Clover, the naval attaché of this country at the Court of St. James, is rapidly convalescing from his recent illness. Before returning to his post he will be granted further leave of absence.

Press dispatches report that a bottle containing a message thrown into the Mackinaw River in Illinois on Jan. 27, 1900, has been found on the coast near Santa Monica, Cal. It must have followed the Mackinaw to its confluence with the Illinois and thence floated to the Mississippi and on through the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic. Ocean currents are supposed to have carried the bottle around the Horn and up the Pacific Coast, a journey of over 10,000 miles in all.

A sad feature in connection with the recent death of Capt. Richard P. Leary is the fact that he died a rear admiral on the retired list without any knowledge of the fact on his part. The day before the death of Captain Leary his application for retirement after forty years' service in the Navy with a creditable record, was approved by the President upon the recommendation of the

Secretary of the Navy. It is said that Admiral Leary (we take pleasure in giving him the title he so richly deserved) inquired several times just before his death if word had been received from Washington of his retirement and promotion. When the announcement of the promotion was made the gallant officer was beyond the reach of worldly honors.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the recommendation of the Board of Construction for the adoption of a new system of coaling vessels of the Navy, to be especially applied to the new battleships, armored cruisers, and the St. Louis class of protected cruisers. The new system will employ booms to a great extent and will deliver the coal through enlarged hatches directly to the coal bunkers. This change will simplify coaling and will effect a material saving in time. The new vessels will be constructed with the necessary enlarged hatches.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

#### MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States warships in the waters of the United States, at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States warships addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity.

Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

##### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.

The itinerary of the North Atlantic Squadron for winter of 1902 is as follows: Due at Port America, Porto Rico, Jan. 23, leave Jan. 24; arrive Mayaguez, Porto Rico, Jan. 25, leave Jan. 26; arrive Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, Jan. 29, leave Feb. 3; arrive Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 6, leave Feb. 13; arrive Cienfuegos, Cuba, Feb. 20, leave Feb. 24; arrive Colon, U. S. of Colombia, Feb. 28, leave March 4; arrive Cartagena, U. S. of Colombia, March 5, leave March 8; arrive Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 10, leave March 15; arrive St. Pierre, Martinique, March 17, leave March 22; arrive St. John, Antigua and St. Thomas, D. W. I., March 24, leave March 27; arrive Culebra, Porto Rico, March 29, leave April 1; arrive New York, Porto Rico, April 18, leave April 21; arrive New York April 23.

Mail address of the ships of the Squadron during the winter cruise will be as follows, viz.: "U. S. S. ———, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y."

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Culebra, Porto Rico.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Culebra, Porto Rico.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. In dry dock at New Orleans, La. Address Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. N. H. Manney. At Culebra, Porto Rico.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea. Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 9 for New York.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At San Juan, P. R. Address San Juan, P. R.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Key West, Fla.

##### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng. CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. Arrived at Villefranche, France.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Villefranche, France.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Villefranche, France.

##### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton, commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Montevideo, Paraguay. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

##### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Callao, Peru.

ABAREDA, Capt. Uriel Seabee. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

CONCORD, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Panama.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Sausalito, Cal.

IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Talcahuano.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Capt. W. W. Reisinger ordered to command. At Panama.

##### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.

Rear-Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.

Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, Junior Squadron Commander.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron commander, Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. C. C. Todd. Arrived at Shanghai Jan. 6.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P. I.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Woosung, China. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Sandakan, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. Sailed from Sydney Dec. 16 for Manila via Townsville.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Catbalogan, P. I.

GENERAL ALAYA, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey. Cruising on light house duty in Philippines.

GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Sydney, Australia.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Catbalogan, P. I.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Left Cavite Dec. 23 for Guam, P. I.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Canton, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong-ku,

China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Woosung, China.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Cavite, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Cavite, P. I.

Address of vessel should be always care Post Office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I.

POMPEY, Cavite, P. I. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Cavite, P. I.

SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Hong Kong, China.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Newchwang, China, in winter quarters.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Woosung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Siquijor Island, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Catbalogan, P. I.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Catbalogan, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. R. H. Osborn. Off Samar, P. I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Catbalogan.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite, P. I.

GARDOQUI, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Samar, P. I.

Co-operating with the Army.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Off Cebu.

MARIBES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. In San Juanco Strait, P. I.

PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr. Off Samar, P. I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Catbalogan, P. I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. Off Cavite, P. I.

QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite.

URDANETA, Naval Cadet Chas. S. Freeman. At Cebu, P. I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cavite, P. I.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Annapolis, Md. Address care of Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I.

Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.

OLYMPIA, Capt. H. W. Lyon. Fitting out for service at Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

RAINBOW, Comdr. S. A. Staunton. Navy Yard, N. Y. Will proceed to Asiatic Station, via Suez.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At Pichilique, Mexico. Address care of U. S. Consul, La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Norfolk, Va. Placed in commission Jan. 3.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Woosung, China. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. John H. Roys. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. Left Havana, Cuba, for Arroyos, Jan. 2. Address care U. S. Naval Station, Havana, Cuba.

WINSLOW, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Newport, R. I.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address there.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Santa Barbara, Cal. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Repairing at Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At Samana. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. Navy Yard, N. Y.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. On cruise with following itinerary: Left Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey, Jan. 4. Will arrive at Algiers, Africa, Jan. 21; leave Jan. 31; and arrive Gibraltar Feb. 19; leave Feb. 12 and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Feb. 17; leave Feb. 21 and arrive Tenerife, Canary Isles, Feb. 25; leave March 2 and arrive San Juan, P. R., March 14, 1902.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. The itinerary: At St. Thomas; leave Jan. 16 and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22; leave Feb. 5 and arrive Guantanamo Bay, near Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 7; leave Feb. 21 and arrive Key West, Fla., March 2; leave March 6 and arrive Bermuda March 15; leave March 25 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address Curacao, W. I.

HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. At New London, Conn.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Willemstadt, W. I. After coaling at St. Lucia Feb. 13 will be attached to North Atlantic Squadron until April 18, when she will return to Hampton Roads. Hold mail.

LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. The itinerary of the Mohican is as follows: Leave Pichilique Dec. 20; arrive Hilo, Jan. 10, leave Jan. 16; arrive Honolulu Jan. 17, leave Jan. 27; arrive Christmas Is., Feb. 8; leave Feb. 10; arrive Pago Pago Feb. 22, leave March 9; arrive Guam April 8, leave April 18; arrive Bonin April 27, leave May 2; arrive Yokohama May 8, leave May 18; arrive Honolulu June 23, leave July 5; arrive Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive Victoria Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13; arrive Port Angeles Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive San Francisco Sept. 10. Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. The safe permanent address of the ship is Ferry Station, San Francisco, Cal. Mails will be forwarded from Ferry Station at every opportunity.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. The itinerary: Leave Barbadoes, W. I., Jan. 16, and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 20; leave Jan. 30 and arrive St. Thomas, P. R., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Port of Spain, Trinidad. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At Annapolis, Md.

TERROR, Monitor. Placed in commission at League Island, Pa., Jan. 3, and sailed Jan. 5 for Annapolis, Md., where she now is.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At San Juan, Porto Rico.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. C. H. Arnold. At Boston, Mass. Address North End Park, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At New York, N. Y. Foot of 24th street, East River. Address Station F, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnett. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.



FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick, At Puget Sound, Naval Station, Washington.  
RICHMOND, Capt. C. F. Goodrich, At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pigman, At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE, PORT ROYAL, S. C.:  
Lieut. L. A. Chandler, in charge.

BAILEY, BAGLEY, STOCKTON, SHUBRICK, BIDDLE, BARNEY.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA.  
Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT, PORTER—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

#### COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

ALBAX, At Cavite, Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.  
ALEXANDER, Left Norfolk Dec. 7 for Honolulu, H. I. Address there. Left San Juan Dec. 15.  
CAESER, At Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
HANNIBAL, At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
LEBANON, At Cienfuegos, Cuba.  
LEONIDAS, At Lambert's Point, Va. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
NERO, At Lambert's Point, Va. Taking cargo coal for Samoa. Will sail Jan. 31. Address Norfolk, Va.  
STERLING, At New Orleans, La.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas, Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.  
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith, Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

#### G. O. 77, DEC. 31, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The attention of the Department has been invited to the failure of the commanding officers to enforce the uniform regulations. Repeated reports from the Board of Inspection and Survey and from the commanders in chief of the various stations indicate serious laxity in this regard, particularly as to the uniforms of enlisted men.

In the future commanding officers will devote particular attention to the uniform regulations, which will be strictly enforced. Attention will be particularly paid to the width of collars and to the size of the blue cap of enlisted men.

Commanders in chief will exact from commanding officers of vessels under their command strict compliance with the uniform regulations, making special report to the Department of cases in which inattention or carelessness are apparent.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Received by the Senate Jan. 8.  
First Lieut. Edwin A. Jonas, U. S. M. C., to be an assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, to fill vacancy.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 3—Passed Asst. Surg. W. B. Grove, to San Francisco.

JAN. 4—Pay Dir. E. Bellows, detached Portsmouth yard, etc., April 1; to home and wait orders.

Pay Dir. T. S. Thompson, detached duty charge Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, etc., Feb. 1; to duty as purchasing pay officer, Portsmouth yard, April 1, as relief of Pay Director Bellows.

Pay Insp. J. R. Stanton, to duty charge Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Feb. 1, as relief of Pay Director Thompson.

Asst. Paymr. C. W. Penrose, detached Alliance, Jan. 15; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. D. M. Addison, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, etc.; to Alliance, Jan. 15, as relief Assistant Paymaster Penrose.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. McDonald, detached Mare Island yard, etc.; to home, three months' sick leave.

Paymr. Clerk Edward B. McNeill, appointed, duty New Orleans station; report Jan. 8.

JAN. 5—Sunday.

JAN. 6—Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Harlow, detached duty charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Boston, upon reporting of relief, and continue duty connection fitting out "Olympia," reporting for duty on board when commissioned.

Ensign W. G. Richardson, retired, to duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Boston, as relief Lieutenant Commander Harlow.

Gun. J. R. Ward, detached "Independence," etc.; to Mare Island yard, ordnance department immediately.

Corp. W. C. Hardie, detached League Island yard, etc.; to "San Francisco."

JAN. 7—Rear Admiral F. Wildes, detached duty as commandant, Pensacola yard, etc., Jan. 27; to Asiatic Station as relief Rear Admiral Kempf, via China, sailing from San Francisco Feb. 7.

Capt. P. H. Cooper, to duty as commandant, Pensacola Station, Jan. 27, as relief Rear Admiral Wildes.

Naval Cadet W. S. Pye, detached Rainbow; to Franklin.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. C. Braisted, detached Tokopa, etc., upon reporting relief; to New York Hospital.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Furlong, to Vicksburg, Miss., duty in connection with naval recruiting rendezvous, as relief of Passed Assistant Surgeon Braisted, and to Tokopa upon completion of recruiting duty.

A. War. Mach. R. Iverson, to Indiana.

A. War. Mach. W. James, to Oregon.

Paymr. Clerk John A. Kettlewell, appointed, duty at Puget Sound yard.

Paymr. Clerk S. B. Caldwell, appointment, duty on Alliance, dated April 26, 1901, revoked.

JAN. 8—Comdr. W. L. Field, to duty as assistant to inspector in charge 6th Lighthouse District, Charleston, S. C.

Asst. Surg. E. O. Huntington, detached Columbia, Jan. 11; to New York Hospital immediately.

Asst. Surg. F. L. Benton, detached New York Hospital, Jan. 11; to Columbia immediately.

Act. War. Mach. C. C. Holland, detached Franklin; to Rainbow.

A. Btm. G. Stabelstrom, detached Pontiac, upon reporting relief; to connection Olympia, and on board when commissioned.

Btm. H. R. Brayton, detached Constellation, upon reporting relief; to Pontiac.

Btm. J. S. Croghan, detached Triton, upon reporting relief Jan. 13; to Constellation.

Btm. E. M. Isaacs, detached Norfolk yard; to command Triton, Jan. 13.

Cable, Asiatic Station, Rear Admiral Remy, Shanghai, Jan. 9, 1902.

Lieut. P. N. Olmstead, Brooklyn to Calamianes.

Naval Cadet T. R. Kurtz, Brooklyn to Calamianes.

Chap. F. Thompson, Brooklyn to Solace.

Ensign W. B. Tardy, Brooklyn to Solace.

Naval Cadet W. H. Allen, Brooklyn to Kentucky.

Naval Cadet J. C. Fremont, Brooklyn to Kentucky.

Naval Cadet R. F. Menner, Kentucky to Yorktown.

Naval Cadet F. R. Nalle, Kentucky to Monterey.

Naval Cadet W. N. Jeffers, Kentucky to Helena.

Ensign E. T. Consteln, Yorktown to Brooklyn.

Lieut. N. Mansfield, New Orleans to Leyte.

Ensign E. Woods, Monterey to Brooklyn.

Ensign C. P. Nelson, Helena to Solace.

First Lieut. H. D. P. Long, M. C. Helena to Guam.

Ensign E. W. McIntyre, Helena to Brooklyn.

Ensign L. R. Sargent, Leyte to New Orleans.

Second Lieut. F. C. Lander, Wilmington to Guam.

Asst. Btm. J. Clancy, Manila to Wompatuck.

Comdr. T. H. Stevens, Manila, invalided Mare Island Hospital.

Surg. C. F. Stokes, Solace to Guam, relieving Surg. F. A. Hesler.

Surg. F. A. Hesler, remain on Asiatic Station.

JAN. 9—Med. Insp. W. A. McClurg, detached Constellation, upon reporting relief, to home and be in readiness for orders, sea service.

Med. Insp. J. R. Waggoner, to Constellation.

Passed Asst. Paymr. A. B. Pierce, to Boston Yard, as assistant general store keeper, Feb. 4.

Corp. W. P. Harding, detached present duty Mare Island Yard and to duty C. & R. depot, Mare Island Yard.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 3—2nd Lieuts. John A. Hughes and Arthur McAllister ordered to the Marine Barracks, Boston, for instruction.

JAN. 4—Major Lincoln Karmany, order of the 26th ultimo to command the marine guard of the Brooklyn and Fleet Marine Officer, Asiatic Station, revoked.

2nd Lieut. Woodell A. Eckerling, from the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, to the Marine Barracks, Cavite, P. I.

1st Lieut. Benjamin B. Wong, from the Marine Barracks, Boston, to command the marine guard of the San Francisco.

JAN. 7—Col. Frank L. Denny, Q. M., ordered to the Philippines on a tour of inspection.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

DEC. 27—Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows granted an extension of leave for fourteen days.

DEC. 28—The commanding officer of the U. S. steamer Bear directed to proceed to San Diego, Cal., with his command.

2nd Asst. Engr. C. S. Root granted an extension of leave for five days.

JAN. 3—1st Lieut. S. M. Landrey granted thirty days' leave.

Surg. W. E. Handy granted an extension of leave for two days.

JAN. 4—1st Asst. Engr. H. Kotschmar directed to proceed to his home, and granted thirty days' sick leave.

JAN. 6—Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows granted an extension of leave for ten days.

JAN. 7—Chief Engr. C. W. Munroe granted thirty days' leave.

Chief Engr. A. J. Howison to the Hamilton.

JAN. 8—1st Lieut. J. H. Quinn granted seven days' leave.

1st Lieut. J. M. Moore, 2nd Lieuts. L. T. Cutter, F. C. Billard, and 2nd Asst. Engr. C. S. Root registered at the Department during the past week.

#### NAVAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mr. Gilbert E. Thornton gave a dance at the Assembly room in Annapolis on the evening of Jan. 4 for the Naval Cadet class of 1902. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting loaned from the U. S. S. Puritan to Comdr. A. G. Berry, and arranged by the Quartermaster and sailors of the same vessel, and the music was six pieces of the Academy Band. Mrs. Thornton was beautifully gowned in white silk, with black thread lace over dress, and assisted in receiving by Mrs. Wainwright, wife of the Superintendent. Mrs. Colahan, wife of the Commandant of Cadets; Mrs. J. A. Campbell, of Philadelphia, her niece; Miss Florence W. Thompson and her cousin, Miss Martha Haines, of New Jersey, together with the Cadet Adjutant, J. Sumner Read, and Cadet Capt. Emory S. Land, R. R. Adams W. Lee Pryor, E. G. Kintner, and Ritchard Wainwright, Jr. Among those present were the entire class of 1902 and many others, from the other classes, Superintendent Richard Wainwright, Commanders Colahan and Berry, Lieutenant and Mrs. Ziegmeier, Lieutenant and Mrs. Kalbach, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, Lieutenant and Mrs. Lanning, Lieutenant and Mrs. Raby, Lieutenant and Mrs. Wurtzbaugh, Lieutenant and Mrs. Christy, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hough, Lieutenant and Mrs. Cluervius, Lieutenants Johnson, Sawyer, Pratt, Jewell, Holden, Luby, Karns, Oman, Prof. Paul Dassel, and C. V. Cusack, Messrs. Samuel Brooke, Claude Handy and Baker, Misses Randall, Alice Knight, Clarine Brooke, Margaret Brown, Claude Miles, Grace Howard, Elizabeth Handy, the Misses Johnson, of Boston; Mrs. Bookwalter and Pringle, the Misses Wainwright, Marion, Todd, Dryden, Gearing, Sharp, Miss Pray of California; Miss Oliver of Boston; the Misses Porter and Brown, Misses Niles, Mrs. Nixon and Callahan, of California, Miss Alger, Miss Lippitt and Miss Briscoe.

Captain Converse and officers of the U. S. S. Illinois at New Orleans, La., tendered a reception on board the vessel on Jan. 1 to numerous friends ashore. There was not a business or social organization which was not represented among the guests. Col. B. F. Eschleman, Chairman of the Committee named by the Board of Trade to look after the details of the visit, was one of the earliest to arrive. He was greeted by one of the cadets of the Illinois, and told that the ship's launches were in waiting at the head of Poydras street. Aboard the Illinois officers and crew were drawn up at parade to welcome the landmen. The marines, under command of 2d Lieut. E. B. Mainwaring, were also conspicuous. Lieut. Comdr. R. N. Usher was at the head of the gangway, and invited the special visitors, as they stepped upon the deck, to the cabin of Captain Converse. Captain Converse had a courteous, kindly greeting for every guest, and bade them feel that the ship was theirs. The introductions having been accomplished, the way was led to the wardroom, where the massive punchbowl belonging to the vessel were loaded to the limit, and a great bowl of eggnog was tempting attack. Half a dozen officers were present to serve as hosts, and so generously did they play their parts that the bowls, notwithstanding their size, were filled and emptied several times in the drinking of the healths pledged. There was no speechmaking or formal program. The ship's band discoursed patriotic and popular airs in a way to please all tastes. The occasion was planned by Captain Converse and his officers to show their appreciation of the courtesies which had been extended to them by the people of New Orleans, its clubs, and its exchanges.

After the U. S. S. Illinois had been successfully dry docked at New Orleans on Jan. 6, Superintendent Anderson in honor of the event invited the members

of the naval board, some special guests and several of the officers of the Illinois to a buffet luncheon at the reservation office. Two tables had been spread, at which the following gentlemen were among the guests: Capt. John P. Merrell, U. S. N.; Mayor Paul Capdevielle, ex-Mayor John Fitzpatrick, Capt. John D. Ford, Comdr. John G. Tawresney, Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Usher, Lieut. Comdr. Horatio G. Gillmor, Civil Engineers L. E. Gregory and E. P. Goodrich, Civil Engineer A. C. Cunningham, Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Griffin, Lieut. W. L. Howard, Surg. M. H. Crawford, Lieut. Comdr. R. Henderson, Naval Cadets Henry and Cook, of the Navy, and Lieut. E. B. Mainwaring, U. S. M. C.

#### LINEAL RANK OF CAVALRY LIEUTENANTS.

As we stated in our edition of Jan. 4 the Adjutant General's Office has completed the arrangement of the list of 1st lieutenants of Cavalry of the Army according to their lineal rank. It had been the intention of Secretary Root not to make public this list until the Army Register was ready to be issued, but, as there is so much interest among officers generally in the matter and as there is little prospect that the Army Register will be ready before the summer, the list has been given out for publication. On many occasions we have stated the various decisions of the Secretary of War pertaining to the arrangement of the newly appointed officers with the officers already in the Army prior to the passage of the Reorganization bill. Section 28 of that act is followed in detail, and length of prior commissioned service has, in each case, determined the position of the officer on the list of lineal rank. Wherever an officer already in the Army has a long term of prior commissioned service before the passage of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, he acts as a block to newly appointed officers with less service to their credit.

The list of 1st lieutenants of Cavalry with lineal rank arranged in accordance with Section 28, of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, is as follows:

1. Dixon, Henry B.	102. Ryan, Thomas F.
2. Pritchard, G. B., Jr.	103. Sharpley, Arthur G.
3. Anderson, A. VanP.	104. Connel, William M.
4. Sievert, Herman A.	105. Taylor, Theodore B.
5. Jervey, E. P., Jr.	106. Longstreet, James, Jr.
6. Eltinge, Leroy	107. Moore, John W.
7. Christian, John B.	108. Rayson, Marion C.
8. Moses, George W.	109. Read, Beverly A.
9. Stodter, Charles E.	110. Schultz, Theodore
10. Miller, A. M., Jr.	111. Gillem, Alvan C.
11. Drake, Charles B.	112. Cowin, William B.
12. Saltsman, C. McK.	113. Fitch, Roger S.
13. Willard, Harry O.	114. Rubottom, E. Holland
14. Holbrook, Lucius R.	115. Chapman, Leslie A. I.
15. Wade, John P.	116. Lippincott, Aubrey
16. Helberg, Elvin R.	117. Parker, Henry W.
17. Kochersperger, S. M.	118. McCulloch, C. E.
18. Bell, Ole W.	119. Winterson, William H.
19. Lott, Abraham G.	120. McCaskey, Douglas
20. King, Edward L.	121. Pearson, Samuel B.
21. Dallam, Samuel P.	122. Holcomb, Freeborn P.
22. Kelly, William, Jr.	123. King, Albert A.
23. Summerlin, G. T.	124. Cullen, Dorsey
24. Boyd, Charles T.	125. Ball, Louis R.
25. Whitehead, Henry C.	126. Karnes, William L.
26. Chitty, William D.	127. Potter, Ashton H.
27. Kennington, Alfred E.	128. Van Vorhis, Daniel
28. Parsons, Lanning	129. Gaufet, Julien E.
29. Orton, Edward P.	130. Roiser, Charles A.
30. Powers, Robert B.	131. Casteel, Delphay T. E.
31. Pope, Francis H.	132. McAndrews, Joseph R.
32. Hanna, Matthew E.	133. Lovell, George E.
33. Mitchell, George E.	134. Case, Frank L.
34. Murphy, Pierce A.	135. Lewis, John H.
35. Arnold, Frederick T.	136. Sturges, Dexter
36. Munro, James N.	137. Morrow, Henry M.
37. Valentine, William S.	138. Coates, Harry N.
38. Smither, Henry C.	139. Rodney, George B.
39. Harper, Roy B.	140. Van Wey, Charles W.
40. Roberts, Thomas A.	141. Heaton, Wilson G.
41. Strmyer, Edgar A.	142. Hart, Augustus C.
42. McCoy, Frank R.	143. Davis, Edward
43. Hall, Chalmers G.	144. Burroughs, James M.
44. Day, Clarence R.	145. Glenty, Daniel H.
45. McCormack, Willard H.	146. Kendrick, William J.
46. Raymond, John C.	147. Duncan, George O.
47. Craig, Mallin	148. Bowman, George T.
48. Henry, Guy V., Jr.	149. Cameron, F. H., Jr.
49. Scales, Wallace B.	150. Reaney, Robert J.
50. Babcock, Conrad S.	151. Fair, John S. H.
51. Booth, Ewing E.	152. Coleman, Sherrard
52. Arnold, Percy W.	153. Herringshaw, W. F.
53. Wells, Rush S.	154. Fonda, Ferdinand W.
54. Brees, Herbert J.	155. Bear, Joseph A.
55. Pershing, Ward R.	156. Whitlock, Frank O.
56. Wallach, Robert R.	157. Martin, Charles F.
57. Williams, George S.	158. Wood, Robert E.
58. Haight, Charles E.	159. Morris, Willis V.
59. Forsyth, William D.	160. Grant, Walter S.
60. Boniface, John J.	161. Wesson, Charles M.
61. Dean, Warren	162. Mumm, Morton C.
62. Lee, Fitzhugh, Jr.	163. Amos, Frank P.
63. McKinley, James F.	164. Benjamin, Julian A.
64. Wigmore, Hubert L.	165. Watson, John
65. Guiney, Patrick W.	166. Gleaves, Samuel R.
66. Roberts, Hugh A.	167. Morey, Lewis S.
67. Kromer, Leon B.	168. Goethe, James
68. Romeyn, Charles A.	169. Jackson, Robert F.
69. Humphrey, Evan H.	170. Dixon, Varlen D.
70. Moseley, George V. H.	171. Rockwell, Verne Las.
71. Feltner, George Jr.	172. Wilcox, John W.
72. Heintzelman, Stuart	173. Comly, George B.
73. Long, John D.	174. Harvey, Charles G.
74. Heldt, Grayson V.	175. Thomas, Richard M.
75. Rhea, James C.	176. Hersher, Fred W.
76. Foy, Robert C.	177. Davidson, Alexander H.
77. Oliver, Llewellyn W.	178. Elliott, Duncan
78. McNally, Reginald E.	179. Neilson, Frederick B.
79. McClure, Albert N.	180. Tremaine, William C.
80. Dorey, Ben H.	181. Biddle, David H.
81. Dudley, Clark D.	182. Lowe, William L.
82. Foley, Hamilton	183. Godson, William F. H.
83. Hickman, Edwin A.	184. Winterburn, George W.
84. Whitte, Warren W.	185. Foerster, Lewis
85. Purviance, Samuel A.	186. Kirkman, Hugh
86. Johnson, Frederick C.	187. Case, Lewis W.
87. Cushman, Guy	188. Quinlan, Dennis P.
88. Tilford, James D.	189. Steenberg, George
89. Norvell, Guy S.	190. Odell, Albert S.
90. McClintock, John	191. Smith, Gilbert C.
91. Hayne, Paul T., Jr.	192. Moffet, William P.
92. Buchan, Fred E.	193. Conn, Jakey Arch. F.
93. Sturges, Edward A.	194. Cornell, William A.
94. Luhn, William L.	195. Oden, George J.
95. Hazzard, Russell T.	196. Shelley, James E.
96. Van Leer, Samuel	197. Huston, James
97. Myers, H. B.	198. Calvert, Edward
98. Richmond, Henry R.	199. Palmer, Bruce
99. Ross, James O.	200. Fehet, James E.
100. Ryan, John J.	201. Corbuser, Philip W.
101. Latrobe, O., Jr.	

On an appeal from a ruling of the Auditor of the Navy Department the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that payments to a contracting firm to insure them against losses by typhoons while making repairs on certain naval vessels in Philippine waters were valid. These payments were made by the Pay Inspector of the U. S. S. Brooklyn, but were disallowed by the Auditor of the Navy Department. The effect of the Assistant Comptroller's ruling is to approve them.



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1902.

The semi-annual examination, begun Jan. 2, has followed the gay holiday season. The ordeal usually takes a week.

The spacious ball room in Cullum Hall was taxed to accommodate comfortably the throng of dancers at the hop on New Year's Eve. The departing year was sped, the coming year was welcomed with bugle calls, "taps" sounded farewell to 1901, "reveille" greeted the arrival of 1902. It would be difficult to give a complete list of guests present. There were many visitors at the post and in the vicinity, and a large number of guests at the hotel. The following is but a very partial list of the many young ladies received by Mrs. Summerlin, the hostess on this occasion: Miss Mills, her guest, Miss Lusk; Miss Gordon, Miss Banister, Miss Sands, Miss Hobbs, Miss Florence Braden, of the post and vicinity; the Misses Brooke of Philadelphia, cousins of Cadet Brooke; Miss Carriet, of Buffalo; the Misses Connelly, Stevenson, Fitzgerald, McEwen, Pollock, Clothier, Runk and Warden, of Philadelphia; Miss Ethel Hamilton, of Albany; Miss Gray, of Albany; the Misses Quintard, Easley, Dunnell, Gallagher, Kennish, Carter, Worcester, Hogg, Wilkins, Dwyer, McDougall, Thornton, Lewis, Frost, Birch, Burr, Robinson, Lettig, Guernsey, Hudgins, Stanton, Tarkett, Virginia Braden, Burnett, Browne and Ver Planck, of New York; Miss Bement, of Boston; Miss Welch, of Chicago; the Misses Barnette and Corcoran, of Short Hills, N. J.; Miss Quintell, of New Orleans; Miss Spalding, of Boston; the Misses Fitch, Stilwell and Barr, of Yonkers; the Misses Giraud and Bartlett, of Poughkeepsie; the Misses Clarke and Smith, of Vassar College; the Misses Monroe and Chapin, of Worcester; Miss Barstow, of Providence; Miss Stevens, of East Orange, and Miss Doney, of Nebraska.

Services were held at the Cadet Chapel at 10 o'clock on New Year's Day. The dinner at the mess hall was lengthened and enlivened by toasts.

The entire second class, about 100 representatives of the other classes and the young ladies of the post were guests of Mrs. Gordon on the afternoon of New Year's Day.

On Saturday evening a delightful program was given by the U. S. M. A. orchestra in Cullum Hall, under the direction of Mr. George Essigke.

Mr. L. Leighton Rooke, nephew of Prof. and Mrs. L. L. Wood, who has been their guest for several months past, was considered critically ill at last accounts. Mr. Rooke has been an invalid for some time, suffering from pulmonary trouble. A sudden and unfavorable change in his condition has excited the gravest apprehensions.

Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, and Mrs. Dunwoody, Mrs. Heman Dowd, of Orange, N. J.; Mrs. W. H. Dodds, of Detroit, and Mrs. W. W. West, and the Misses West, of Asheville, N. C., have been among guests recently registered at the hotel.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 7, 1902.

Mr. William A. Larned of New York city, has purchased an estate of the family of Richard Swann for \$15,000, the Poca Mansion on Prince George street, the old colonial residence which Winston Churchill in his story of "Richard Carvel" locates as the home of Dorothy Manners, the heroine of the book. Mr. Larned intends to make some changes and conduct a fine hotel for the convenience of naval people.

The New Year's Eve hop was one of the most beautiful and effective dances held at the Naval Academy for some time. There were a large number of out of town guests, besides the usual naval and city contingent. Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Superintendent Wainwright, assisted by Naval Cadet E. S. Land, of the first class, received. On New Year's Day Superintendent and Mrs. Wainwright, assisted by Comdr. and Mrs. C. E. Colahan, received at the residence of the Superintendent, 1 Blake Row. Mrs. Wainwright was also assisted by Mrs. Anna B. Jeffers and Miss Pray, of San Francisco. After the reception a dance was held.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Eldridge received in the afternoon at their residence in Uphur Row. Mrs. Eldridge was assisted by Miss Ferris and Miss Oliver, of Boston. Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Winchell also received at their residence in Uphur Row. Comdr. Thomas Nelson, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Nelson, assisted by Mrs. Pratt, wife of Lieut. W. V. Pratt, U. S. N., received at their residence on Prince George street. Comdr. and Mrs. George L. Dyer received in the afternoon on board the U. S. S. Santee, at the Naval Academy. They were assisted by Mrs. George P. Dyer, wife of Paymaster Dyer, U. S. N., of Washington; Mrs. Daniel R. Randall, Mrs. John Wirt Randall, and Miss Elizabeth Handy. A dance followed the reception, and the Naval Academy orchestra furnished the music.

Major Lincoln Karmany of the Marine Corps, who has been ordered to Manila, and who was to sail from San Francisco on Jan. 16, is ill in the Naval Academy Hospital. Since Major Karmany's detachment, Capt. L. C. Lucas, M. C., has been in charge of the Marine Corps stationed at the Academy.

A pool tournament is in progress here among the members of the Naval Academy Club. The players are matched in pairs, and the winners will continue to play each other until the final victory. The game is for 100 points. There are two prizes, \$20 and \$5. At present Prof. Paul J. Dashiell, is looked upon as a probable winner.

Naval Cadet George R. Horning of Pennsylvania, a member of the first class, has resigned, on account of physical disability.

Stephen O. Garst, son of Comdr. Perry Garst, U. S. N., a student of the University of Illinois, who has been spending the holidays at home, is ill with typhoid fever at the residence of his mother on Maryland avenue.

Asst. Surg. P. E. McDonald, U. S. N., has arrived here as the relief of Asst. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, who was ordered to the Norfolk Hospital.

Lieut. A. M. Beecher, of the Naval Equipment Bureau, Washington, was here Friday in the interest of the wireless telegraphy which it was recently decided to establish at the Naval Academy, connecting this city with Washington.

Paul Neumann, of London, England, has been visiting his brother, Cadet W. E. T. Neumann, of the third class. Both young men are sons of U. S. Consul Neumann, who died in Honolulu.

Miss Gibson, daughter of Commander Gibson, U. S. N., is visiting Miss Nelson, Prince George street.

Capt. Thomas Franklin, U. S. A., who recently returned from the Philippines, and has been ordered to West Point, is visiting his aunts, Miss Lizzie and Carrie Franklin, of this city.

Naval Cadet O. Brooks, of Kentucky, a member of the first class, has resigned.

Superintendent Wainwright has issued an order warning all cadets who are deficient in any of their studies to make up the same before the semi-annual examinations in February.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Jan. 2, 1902.

Among the passengers sailing on the Sheridan, Jan. 1, were: Col. and Mrs. Frank D. Balwin, Major C. St. J. Chubb, Capt. J. T. Moore, J. A. Hutton, Andrews and L. M. Nuttman, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth, Chaplain and Mrs. G. D. Rice, Capt. and Mrs. M. W. Rowell, Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. D. D. Tompkins, Major Thomas F. Davis and Lieut. E. A. Keyes.

Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Bailey arrived in the city Dec. 24, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Dodge at their home, 2015 Franklin street.

Miss Cora Smedberg, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William R. Smedberg, left for the East Dec. 5, to spend several months.

Col. James Forney, of the Marine Corps, is a guest at the Palace Hotel.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Brice, U. S. N., retired, and Miss Gertrude Goevay have issued cards for a tea to be given Saturday, Jan. 11, at their residence, 300 Page street. The hours are from 4 to 7, and the affair is in honor of Miss Kate Duer Brigham.

Major and Mrs. H. S. Kilbourne have departed for their new station, St. Paul, Minn.

Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, accompanied by his family, arrived from the East Dec. 29, and is a guest at the Occidental. Colonel O'Reilly comes to succeed Colonel Greenleaf as Chief Surgeon of this Department.

Lieuts. R. F. McMillan, C. C. Collins, Conrad S. Babcock, and Captain Boyd were among the guests at a brilliant dance given on Dec. 31 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Spreckles.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the season was the holiday hop given on Dec. 27 by the officers and ladies of the garrison. The cozy little hop room was decorated in the usual military colors with a profusion of evergreens and red berries. The mess room was decorated entirely in red. The committee of arrangements consisted of Lieutenants Collins and Babcock, Mrs. Hayden and Mrs. Burgess.

Mrs. Cheatham, wife of Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, was hostess at a small tea on Dec. 27, complimentary to her sisters-in-law, the Misses Cheatham.

Major Gen. S. B. M. Young left Jan. 2 for a short tour of California, for the purpose of selecting a 20,000-acre military camp of instruction.

Major George Ruhlen is in the city on leave, visiting friends.

Mrs. C. B. Andrews and her daughter were hostesses at a reception on New Year's Day. Their home was most beautifully decorated in evergreens and red berries. Mrs. Andrews's guests included the officers and ladies of the garrison and a number of her friends from the city.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 6, 1902.

One of the most delightful entertainments ever given at the post was the "bal poudré" on New Year's Eve at Pope hall. The decorations were elaborate and appropriate, consisting of flags mingled with Artillery and Cavalry colors. In one corner couches and easy chairs were arranged under a canopy of flags. Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher and Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers composed the receiving party. The Soldiers' Home band furnished the music and an elaborate lunch was served from the stage during the entire evening. At midnight a bugle call announced the birth of the New Year, which was a signal for the exchange of New Year's greetings. This list of invited guests included all of the society people of the city. Those in attendance from the post were Colonel and Mrs. Augur, Captain and Mrs. Dickman, Captain and Mrs. Koehler, Captain and Mrs. Van Deusen, Captain and Mrs. Scherer, Chaplain and Mrs. Robinson, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hyde, Lieutenant and Mrs. Sievert, Lieutenant and Mrs. Degan, Capt. James B. Hughes, Lieutenants Herscher, Alstetter, Cooke, Perkins, Purviance, Fortescue, and Dr. Herbert Smith.

A dinner was given the evening of the "Bal Poudré" by Captain Hughes. The decorations were in the colors of the Artillery and Cavalry. A bank of American Beauty roses and Marshal Niel roses occupied the center of the tables. At each plate was a souvenir of American Beauties for the ladies and Marshal Niel for the gentlemen. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, Lieut. and Mrs. A. P. S. Hyde, Mrs. H. L. Clemens of St. Louis, Miss Clemens, Lieut. Douglass McCaskey and Dr. H. Smith.

Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, 15th Cav., has been ordered to this post for duty with the 4th Cavalry.

Capt. D. E. McCarthy has returned from a trip to Evansville, Ind. The Captain's family is still in Indiana and will return in about ten days.

Lieut. Douglass McCaskey, 4th Cav., adjutant of the 2d Battalion, has been relieved from duty with F Troop, 4th Cavalry. Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, adjutant of the post, left last week to spend two days at his home at Wamego, Kan.

Major H. R. Anderson of Fort Riley, Kan., spent last Friday visiting at the post. Major Anderson has been in the Regular Service since the close of the Civil War. Ground has been broken for the new Artillery barracks and guard house; the location is just west of barracks occupied by the 16th Battery.

The marble for the interior of the new hospital has been received, but the marble layers have not arrived yet to finish the work.

Lieut. David Baker, Assistant Surgeon, has been ordered from the Department of California for duty at Fort Leavenworth upon the expiration of his leave of absence.

## FORT McPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Jan. 6, 1902.

January 1, 1902, was spent very pleasantly at Fort McPherson. The Commanding Officer and Mrs. Scott received at high noon and the officers and ladies of the garrison were delightfully entertained. Delicious refreshments were served, the New Year's egg-nogg being enjoyed by all present. Two egg-nogg parties were given in the evening, one by Major W. D. Crosby and the other by Capt. D. B. Case, the officers and ladies all being invited and going first to one and then to the other.

The hop given by Cos. K and L, 23d Infantry, on New

Year's Eve was a great success, being well attended by the friends of the soldiers and enjoyed by all. Most of the officers and ladies accepted the invitation extended to them by the men and looked on for a short time, leaving the soldiers and their many friends to dance the old year out and the new year in.

Capt. T. F. Schley, 23d Inf., has returned to the post after a short leave to spend Christmas at his old home, Lynchburg, Va.

The news reached here yesterday that the two companies of the 23d so long looked for would arrive here on the 10th. This will again raise the garrison to four companies, and add much to the life of the post.

Shortly after retreat on last Friday evening, every one at the post was much startled to hear a second gun fired and the fire alarm sounded. A great blaze at the northeast corner of the reservation looked ominous for a few moments, but it proved to be only leaves and dead grass. Every one admired the beauty of the blaze when no danger was feared.

Many officers and ladies went into Atlanta on Saturday afternoon to attend the matinee of Viola Allen in "The Palace of the King."

## KEY WEST BARRACKS.

Key West Barracks, Jan. 1, 1902.

For Christmas weather, the weather at Key West has been unusually warm and sultry, but it has not been the means of stopping the gayety.

Great sympathy is felt throughout Key West, as well as at the post and Naval Station, for Major and Mrs. Leary, because of the death of their brother, Capt. Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., who was beloved by all.

Judge and Mrs. Brown gave a very beautiful dinner about a week ago at the Hotel Jefferson, in honor of Captain and Mrs. Nugent. American Beauty roses were the table decorations. These, with the beautiful silver and glass made a great showing. Judge and Mrs. Brown also gave a luncheon for Dr. and Mrs. E. V. Armstrong, U. S. N., who were en route for Fort Preble, Me. from Dry Tortugas, last Tuesday.

Capt. A. B. H. Lillie, U. S. N., has been giving a series of dinners for his Naval and Army friends, which have been much enjoyed.

Dr. C. N. Barney, U. S. A., received a hearty welcome back to Key West a week ago from Fort Barrancas, where for the past fortnight he has been attending court-martial.

Captain and Mrs. Nugent have been entertaining their friends of late with chafing dish suppers.

The dance given at La Risa New Year's Eve was much enjoyed by the Army and Navy people.

A number of the society people of Key West are expecting young ladies to visit them during the next two months which will add to the enjoyment of all.

It is rumored that Mrs. Nugent is to entertain two young ladies from Connecticut in a few weeks.

Lieut. J. F. Barnes of the 121st Company, Coast Art., arrived about a week ago.

## FORT GIBBON, ALASKA.

A correspondent writing from Fort Gibbon, Alaska, under date of Nov. 6 last to the Army and Navy Journal says: "We are all comfortably housed, and well rationed for the winter. The following officers are on duty at this post: Lieut. H. M. Dickmann, in command of the post; Lieut. G. W. Stuart, Quartermaster and Commissary; Lieutenant Erickson, Adjutant; Lieutenant Gibbs, in charge of telegraph line construction; Contract Surgeon Taylor, post surgeon. Lieutenant Gibbs is pushing line to completion as fast as possible, will be in touch with Saint Michael before Christmas. All are in good health and as well contented as could be expected in this out-of-the-world place. Can you ascertain and inform me why we are not allowed double time towards retirement for service in this outlandish place? The Yukon River is frozen solid since the 2d inst. No news from the States since Sept. 12."

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 2, 1902.

The social gaiety of the new year was begun here by Col. and Mrs. C. A. Coolidge, on Wednesday afternoon, with one of the most delightful receptions to the officers and ladies that the post has seen in many a day. Their home, which is a large one, and filled with many beautiful and rare things purchased by Colonel Coolidge while in China, was gay with Christmas greens and flowers. In the dining room the beautifully decorated table reflected the new year cheer in its colors of red and white, and the delicacies with which it was laden. Mrs. Grizard and Mrs. Farnsworth presided here, and were ably assisted by Miss Wright, Miss Mitchell, Miss Bezar and Miss Hulst from Seattle. The young ladies also served the customary egg-nog in another room.

Mrs. George M. Randall assisted Mrs. Coolidge in receiving, as she had decided not to keep open house that day, owing to General Randall's departure for San Francisco. The other ladies who received with Mrs. Coolidge were Mrs. Clute, Miss Black, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Nye, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Trotter.

The Christmas dance given by the officers and ladies of the 7th Infantry, and the 8th and 20th Batteries was even more delightful than the farewell dance they gave the 28th upon its departure for Manila. A great deal of time and trouble had been given to the decoration, and the young Artillery officers who arranged them received many compliments for their work. The walls were decorated with crossed sabres, the brilliant red guidon of the Artillery and evergreen: across the stage was a screen three feet high of Oregon grape, the spaces at the ends being filled with two mortars and the flags of the 7th, many of which had been through the campaign in Cuba. The supper served at eleven was enjoyed by every one. Besides the officers and ladies of the garrison, many Portland people enjoyed the Army's hospitality that evening.

Major McCommon left for San Francisco Friday, where he will be stationed until retired next May. Mrs. McCommon, with her family will remain at Vancouver Barracks until his return when they expect to make Portland their home.

Lieut. R. H. Fenner of the Artillery, has taken a twelve days leave in which to get married. He is expected to return with his bride the 6th or 7th. Miss Johnson left a few days before Christmas for St. Paul to spend the holidays with relatives.

Col. and Mrs. Tully McCrea, after an absence of six years, have returned to Vancouver Barracks, where they will remain during General Randall's absence, Colonel



McCrea being the highest ranking officer in the Department, and assuming command of the post.

Mrs. and Miss Richards with the remains of the late Col. W. V. Richards, left for Washington Dec. 24. The remains will be interred in Arlington Cemetery.

#### FIELD DAY AT FORT APACHE.

Fort Apache, Ariz., Jan. 2, 1902.

The day of days in the holiday week was field day, Dec. 28. Troop E, 5th Cavalry, took eight events, and won the football game; Troop G, 5th Cavalry, six events; Hospital Corps men, one. Corporal Colburn, Troop E, 5th Cav., in the running high jump, by a jump of four feet eleven and a half inches, won over the expert jumping of Private Dillon, of Troop G, and a young Apache chief, Lajas Alcheyay, a six-footer, who jumped like a grayhound. Corporal Colburn also made a trial exhibition jump of 5 feet flat.

The mounted wrestling match was a very fine exhibition. Trumpeters Goodloe of Troop E, and Corp of Troop G, had two bouts. Trumpeter Goodloe unhorsed his opponent in the first encounter, but the bout was declared forfeited (no decision) because he managed to get a purchase on his own horse's neck and used it. In the second bout Trumpeter Cox soon abandoned his horse and mounted behind Trumpeter Goodloe. The latter now showed that he was nimble, as well as strong, for he faced about and brought his enterprising opponent to the ground, both landing standing, as the horse made its escape. In the mounted carriage race Corporal Sutherland of E Troop, won over a strong field of splendid Cavalrymen. Private Cleveland, Troop E, was a very close second; he rode a very spirited horse, and his dismounting and mounting while in full career will always be remembered as perfect horsemanship.

The relay race was won by Troop E; Privates Cleveland and Hyland did good work. The tug of war, best two out of three, was won by Troop E, 5th Cavalry, Private Newcomb riding "Big Mike," as anchor. The horses of the opposing team were ridden so true and steady that this proved the most exciting event of the day.

The football game, twenty-minute halves, was won by E Troop, 5th Cavalry; score 20 to 5. Brilliant plays were made by Corporal Colburn and Private Monnells in running, by Moore, Woods and Cleveland in team work.

#### TITLES FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Manila, P. I., Nov. 22, 1901.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

From time to time communications from medical officers have appeared in various periodicals, protesting against the title "doctor." On behalf of some of "the others" let me enter a plea for the preservation of that time honored and very appropriate name. Certainly no one disputes the hard fact that we medical men of the Army are duly commissioned and hold rank from 1st lieutenant to brigadier general, and that in all official and formal communication we are so addressed. Nor is the right to our military title on every occasion ever questioned if one demands that right, for we are not Majors, Captains, etc., and do we not do our share of purely military duty as do Quartermasters, Paymasters and other staff officers? Granted. The question then arises, do we all insist on the military title from our patients and friends? I beg to most emphatically answer "No." Our highest aim and work in life is to relieve suffering of mind and body and to cure physical incapacity.

It will be with justice admitted that a conscientious and able doctor can be as good a soldier, administer his hospital as well, and do the manifold duties called for as thoroughly as a Captain or other military man. As a medical officer serving through three military grades and in every capacity, from breaking mules for ambulances to caring for fever cases, no title has ever appealed to me except my original one of doctor. If we are not primarily doctors, pray who are we? Are not our old friends, and above all, our patients better pleased to call us doctor and isn't it more suitable in every way for a suffering woman or child to be cared for by Doctor X. than by Captain X? They think so. So do I.

It is only natural to feel pride in a profession and I hope to constantly develop into a better doctor, feeling sure that I will be, incidentally, no less an efficient Colonel. The social and informal title in the Navy is simply doctor; it has been so in the Army for generations and there are too many associations of affection, gratitude, and good fellowship connected therewith to throw these away.

It is only since 1898 that our military title has come into such extensive use, and in most instances it is given because our friends and acquaintances think we crave it. It certainly cannot add to our lustre, nor make us thought more soldierly or brave.

For illustrations of superb heroism it is only necessary to glance over the list of those to whom England has awarded the V. C., and the "stuff that soldiers could be made from" is often shown on our college gridirons by medical students. We might make great soldiers under proper training and circumstances. As it is we are doctors and owe it to ourselves as well as to the Army to be as good ones as our brains and judgment allow. The instinct and character inborn and inherent in some, will, should occasion arise, reveal the born soldier in the West Pointer, lawyer, doctor, merchant, or a man of any other calling. History, ancient and very modern, will prove this fact.

Why not allow some of us to be born and bred doctors? Life is short and its worth is determined by the manner in which its duties are discharged. Medicine and surgery being the aim, why not the honest name "doctor"? To forfeit a good title, hardly won and earned, for one that under the conditions cannot be full of meaning, seems to me a foolish sacrifice. When at the sick bed of a patient or dining with my friends I'm a doctor and want to be so called. It is unnecessary to add that I am not alone in this feeling. A careful census of my corps would reveal a very respectable percentage of men who are silent and say nothing. It is for them that I submit this plea. Please don't call us all by a title we do not want, but let us retain that—so full of pleasant recollection and good feeling—"doctor."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Sousa and his band will appear at the armory of the 22d New York Saturday evening, Jan. 11. Sousa's program on that evening is to be composed of many interesting numbers a la militaire and others. In fact it will be about the same class of selections as composed his concert recently at Royal Albert Hall, London, before his Majesty, King Edward VII. It is given under the auspices of Company B. Seats can be procured at the 22d Regiment armory, 68th Street and Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at popular prices. Major General Roe will review the regiment on Monday evening, Jan. 27.

#### STATE TROOPS.

Bids for the construction of the new armory for the 60th New York on the westerly side of Lexington avenue, between 25th and 26th streets, will be opened on Jan. 14. It is estimated that the work will cost about \$350,000. The contractor must give a bond for \$140,000 and finish his work within 365 working days.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding the New York Naval Militia, in his annual report says that the principal needs of the organization now are an armory for the 2d Battalion, which is dependent for drill room upon the courtesy of the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn, and a change in the national law under which vessels are loaned to the Naval Militia of the various States. The report says that there have been more enlistments than discharges in the force, but it makes no mention of the figures, and does not give any summary of the strength of the several units.

Major General Roe will review the 13th Regiment at its armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 30. There will be a regimental drill and probably an exhibition of firing dummy projectiles by compressed air. Assistant Surgeon Arthur H. Jarrett has received a brevet commission as major for twenty-five years' faithful service. He joined the Thirteenth in November, 1871, and served with the Volunteer battalion of the 13th, which made up a part of the 22d in the war with Spain.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, will review the 12th Regiment on Thursday evening, Jan. 16.

Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbé, U. S. A., retired, will review the 7th New York, the latter part of this month. General Kobbé first entered the military service as a private in Co. K, of the 7th, in 1862.

The 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia will use the range of the 71st Regiment on invitation of Colonel Bates. Several rifle contests will be decided on this range by the Naval Militiamen during the season. The first and second divisions will practice on the range Jan. 11 and 25. There will be a battalion drill on the New Hampshire on Tuesday evening, Jan. 14.

Battalion drills have been ordered in the 8th New York as follows: First Battalion, Jan. 16 and 23; 2d Battalion, Jan. 15 and 24. Company drills have been suspended until Jan. 23. The Hospital Corps and St. Bartholomew's Club will give joint games and a reception on Jan. 11.

Officers of the 60th New York will hold the annual ball of the command in the Lenox Lyceum on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, and a prominent official will be invited to lead the grand march.

Colonel Fox of the 74th Regiment of New York National Guard, has issued neat cards of invitation to all regimental drills to be held during the year. Drills have been ordered for the following dates: Monday, Jan. 27, Monday, March 31, and Monday, May 5. Band concerts commencing at 8 P. M. Line will be formed at 8:30 P. M.

The 3d Signal Corps of Albany, and the 4th Signal Corps of Buffalo, were disbanded Jan. 4 by Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, under the direction of Governor Odell. This is in accordance with the policy of economy that Governor Odell has planned for the current year. The Governor believes that the 1st and 2d Signal Corps can perform all the service that will be required. The disbandment will save to the State \$5,000 a year. The disbandment will go into operation on Jan. 15.

The coming ball of the Old Guard of New York, to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House at New York on Thursday evening, Jan. 23, will mark the 76th anniversary of the organization. Many distinguished people will be present, both the Army and Navy and diplomats from Washington, military from Boston and the East and South will attend. From the large number of acceptances received already, this ball will exceed anything ever given before. The music will be directed by the Bent Brothers (so long with Gilmore), with the two Old Guard bands of two hundred pieces. Many new dances and marches, which have been prepared for this ball, will be given. The decorations will be white and gold, and flags, and in keeping with the organization and good taste. The grand march and parade will take place at midnight, when every guest in uniform present will take part. One of the new features of this year's ball, will be the presentation to every lady guest, of a beautiful souvenir well worth keeping. None will join in the dance save those who have been invited by its officers and members.

The beginning of the journey of the old Liberty Bell from Philadelphia, Pa., to the South, on Jan. 4, was marked by a turnout of the 1st Troop and the 1st Infantry. The Troop was under the command of Lieut. tenant McFadden and paraded two platoons. The 1st Infantry was commanded by Colonel Bowman, and the battalions were under command of Lieutenant Colonel Good, Captain Kensil and Major Allen. The companies paraded an average of sixteen files. Notwithstanding the extreme cold the troops made a handsome appearance.

Never did the old armory of the 60th New York resound with more enthusiasm, than on the occasion of the review by Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry on the evening of Jan. 6. It was the first appearance of the General in his new uniform, and also his first review. Every inch of the armory was occupied with spectators, and in some places they were many rows deep, and it required the efforts of a number of guards to keep the men and women from trespassing on the limited maneuvering space of the regiment. General Henry became his uniform exceedingly well, and the women were fairly dazzled with the glittering gold epaulettes, and in their eagerness to catch a glimpse of him, there was considerable crushing. The regiment was formed for review in two battalions by Adjutant Foley, Major Lynch commanding the 1st Battalion, and Capt. John E. Duffy the 2d in the absence of Major Devlin, who is on the sick list. The formation was in line of masses, and the regiment which was in command of Colonel Duffy, presented a handsome appearance. General Henry was accompanied by Colonel Hurry and Colonel Thurston of General Roe's staff, and Captain Byrne of the 9th Regiment. Following the review came evening parade in command of Lieutenant Colonel Emmett and the formal presentation of the Adjutant General's trophy, etc. The trophy was won last fall at Creedmoor by the 69th Regiment team, which defeated all comers, including the team from Company G of the 7th Regiment, the former winners of the trophy. This company decided to formally present the trophy to its sister regiment, and the pretty courtesy proved one that will long be remembered. Just after the regiment was formed, the handsome trophy, which had been brought from the 7th Regiment armory by Company G in a green automobile, was wheeled to the front and centre of the regiment. Company G of the 7th in command of Captain Underwood, parading 32 files,

then marched on the floor, and faced the 69th, amid applause that fairly shook the building. Captain Underwood in a happy speech, presented the trophy to the 69th, and Colonel Duffy on behalf of his regiment suitably responded. Then General Henry pinned medals on the members of the winning team, which consisted of Capt. H. E. Evans and Sergt. William A. Boyle, and E. W. Heilmuller. Company G, after presenting arms marched off the floor in handsome shape to the plaudits of the 69th and its friends. Medals for long service were then presented to the following members of the 69th: Sergt. William Bayne, Bandmaster, 25 years; Capt. Patrick Farrelly, I. S. A. P., 20 years; Capt. Michael J. Dwyer, Company A, 15 years; Corp. Thomas Kerr, Company E, 15 years; Capt. John R. Foley, Adjutant, 1st Lieut. Simon J. Mescall, Company I, and Private Denis J. Enright, Company E, 10 years. Colonel Duffy and his officers next entertained the special guests in the board room, where a collation was served. Among those present were Gen. George Moore Smith and Colonel O'Donohue, Major Washburn, and Major Carnochan of his staff; Captain Wendel, 1st Battery; Colonel Morris and Adjutant Graff, 9th Regiment; Mr. Charles Page Bryan, U. S. Minister to Brazil, and a former member of the Illinois and Colorado National Guard; ex-Colonel McCarthy, Lieutenant Daly, 22d Regiment. We regret that space will not permit us to record the many appropriate speeches made on the occasion, suffice it to say, however, that each speaker was at his best, and among those who made felicitous remarks, were Generals Henry and Smith, Colonel Duffy, Colonel Morris, and Mr. Bryan. Company G of the 7th were also suitably entertained.

Major General Roe reviewed the 23d New York at its armory on the evening of Jan. 4. The regiment was promptly and handsomely formed by Adjutant Wingate, being equalized into 10 companies of 20 files front, divided into two battalions, in command of Majors W. A. Stokes and F. A. Wells. The formation for the review was in line of masses, Colonel Barnes assuming command of the regiment. The steadiness of the men could hardly be improved, and the entire ceremony was the best given by the regiment in some time. A short drill followed, after which regimental line was formed for parade, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Brady. This, like the first, proved an exceptionally handsome ceremony. Dancing followed. Attending General Roe were the following members of his staff: Colonel Olin, Lieutenant Colonels Chapin, Hurry and Thurston, Majors Holland, Leigh, and Major Prentice. Among the many guests were Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., and Lieut. Colonel J. Regan, U. S. A.

#### MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Adjutant General Dalton of Massachusetts, in his annual report on the State Militia, among other things, says:

"The duties performed during the year have shown an advancement. Reports of the Inspector General and his assistants have been forwarded to each command, calling attention to defects and suggesting the desired improvement. The few weak commands during the year did not show much improvement. These commands should receive the attention of the commanding officers of their organizations, and, if improvement is not shown in the spring, they should at once be recommended for disbandment and other companies put in their places, for which there are enough petitions now on file.

"A proposition is now being considered by this department to equip the militia with the magazine gun and the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., recently decided to issue on requisition, to be charged to allotment to States."

General Dalton refers at length to the improvements that have been made at the camp ground, South Framingham. The buildings on the campground have paid for themselves since 1883, leaving a large balance in favor of the commonwealth, over the old method of building portable stables and providing large headquarters with tents and tent floors, but if the grounds are to be continued for camping purposes, the buildings built in 1883 will soon have to be thoroughly renovated, for which an appropriation would have to be made.

With regard to full dress uniform General Dalton says: "I believe there should be a full dress uniform issued, but not until the present style of uniforms of the United States Army is changed. For some four years the War Department has had this change under consideration, and any uniform adopted for the Regular Army should be adopted for the Militia, and could undoubtedly be drawn on the appropriation allotted to States. It has been my policy to allow the appropriation to accumulate, and, if arms are provided by act of Congress, the available money could probably be used for uniforms; if not, an appropriation should be made by the Legislature for the purpose."

The force now allowed by law is 473 officers, 6,060 enlisted men and the present force is about 90 per cent. of that number. Returns from cities and towns show the number of enrolled Militia to be 468,649, showing an increase of 2,007.

Advices from the City of Mexico indicate that the Chilean delegates to the Pan-American Congress, who recently threatened to withdraw from that body unless the movement in favor of compulsory arbitration was side-tracked, have reconsidered their action and resolved to employ dilatory tactics against the project. The scheme of compulsory arbitration, which is supported by a decided majority of the Central and South American delegates, is highly offensive to Chili, whose representatives are fearful that if adopted it might eventually be applied to the territorial dispute between that country and Peru. The proposal for compulsory arbitration comes from Mexico, and this fact is also aggravating to the Chilean members who declare that before entering the Congress they had positive assurances from the Mexican Government that nothing objectionable to them should be offered for consideration. In fighting the proposed measure the Chileans enjoy a tactical advantage in the fact that the members from the United States are also opposed to compulsory arbitration. The representatives of the United States have intimated, however, that they will not co-operate with the Chileans in a filibustering attempt to defeat an agreement which is clearly favored by a majority of the delegates. The attitude of the delegates of the United States on all questions which have arisen in the present Pan-American Congress has been notably tolerant, liberal and consistent, and conspicuously so with regard to this issue of compulsory arbitration.



## ACCEPTANCE OF FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

When the bill, S. 1670, granting permission to Capt. H. H. McCalla, U. S. N., to accept a decoration tendered him by the German Emperor, came up for consideration in the Senate on Jan. 8, Senator Hoar asked information in regard to it. Senator Cullom informed him that many decorations have been lying in the State Department for several years for lack of action by Congress, and the Secretary of State is anxious to have them disposed of. A letter from the Secretary of State accompanied each bill to allow the wearing of a decoration, explaining the circumstances connected with it.

Senator Hoar said: "It is the custom that where a military or naval officer of the United States has rendered an act of conspicuous gallantry or some other conspicuous service to mankind or to a foreign country he shall be permitted as a mark of peculiar honor to receive such a decoration of honor. I do not object to that at all; I rather approve of it; but I think whenever it is done there should be put upon the record of Congress the reasons for such acceptance, either in the ordinary way of a report or by a statement of the facts on the floor of the Senate. It is very much for the advantage of the officer to have that done, because it makes his own country cognizant of his merit." Senator Lodge explained that this decoration was granted to Captain McCalla on account of his services at the siege of Peking with the naval expedition, in recognition of services he rendered there. Senator Hoar said: "This little statement of my colleague has itself put a laurel on the brow of Captain McCalla. I would value more than the decoration of the Emperor of Germany the statement of a Senator of my own country, and especially of my colleague. So no harm has been done by this discussion." The bill was finally passed without amendment. The following bills of like tenor were also passed: S. 1556, granting permission to Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired, to accept the decoration of the Cross of Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by the President of France; S. 1558, granting permission to Capt. C. De W. Wilcox, U. S. A., to accept the diploma and decoration of Officier d'Académie, awarded to him by the Government of France; S. 1900, granting permission to Lieut. W. P. Scott, U. S. N., to accept a medal of merit presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey, and S. 1953, granting permission to Comdr. William C. Wise, U. S. N., to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany.

Bills have been introduced in the Senate granting permission to Dr. Eugene Waddin and Dr. H. D. Geddings, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, to accept decorations tendered to them by the Italian Government; tendering the thanks of Congress to Miss Clara Barton and presenting to her a gold medal; to authorize Comdr. James M. Miller, U. S. N.; Surg. Oliver D. Norton, U. S. N., and Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, formerly secretary of the Samoan Commission and now secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea, to accept presents tendered to them by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany; to authorize Capt. N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Post Office Department, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany; and granting permission to Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, U. S. A., to accept a medal conferred upon him by the King of England.

## ADMIRAL SCHLEY WILL APPEAL.

It is definitely announced that Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., retired, will appeal from the decision of the recent Court of Inquiry to the President. Admiral Schley called upon President Roosevelt on Jan. 6, and it is intimated that he obtained permission to appeal the case and received an assurance that when the appeal is formally presented it shall receive full consideration. On Jan. 8 Admiral Schley's counsel gave out the following statement:

"Rear Admiral Schley has concluded, after mature and careful deliberation, to appeal from the majority decision of the Court of Inquiry to the President of the United States as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy. This action having been determined upon, nothing more can be divulged at this time, the regulations of the Navy being such that the nature of the proposed appeal cannot be revealed except by the President, after the formal documents have been filed with him."

Admiral Schley departed on Jan. 9 for Savannah and other points in the South and West. As he will be absent until Jan. 20, it is understood that the appeal will not be submitted to the President until after that date.

The first public meeting of Admiral Schley and President Roosevelt since the close of the Spanish War took

place at the President's reception to the Diplomatic Corps on the evening of Jan. 7. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, one of Admiral Schley's staunchest supporters, describes this meeting as follows: "The Admiral and Mrs. Schley passed down the line of ladies assisting the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and were pleasantly greeted. The Admiral was in the full-dress uniform of his rank, and as he passed into the East Room he was at once the centre of attraction."

There has been introduced in the lower branch of the Mississippi legislature a resolution naming Rear Admiral Schley as "the hero of the Navy," denouncing the recent Court of Inquiry and inviting Admiral Schley to visit the capital of the State.

The Pettibone Brothers' Manufacturing Company's latest catalogue "The Man Behind the Gun," bears a striking figure of an infantry private in heavy marching order on the front cover. Within there is complete information regarding uniforms, equipments and all accessories to supply the needs and comforts of the enlisted man.

The Oak Hall Clothing Company, of Boston, have just made for Col. Fred B. Bogan, Camp No. 14, Legion Spanish War Veterans, Charlestown, Mass., six fine presentation swords and belts.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Cavite, Jan. 10, 1902. "Waller reports having completed ten days march across Samar from Lanaog to Bahey. Column endured great hardships. Killed thirteen insurgents and captured a captain, lieutenant, and four men. ROGERS.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Kilpatrick at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 9, 1902, with the following military passengers: Majors McCaw and Crampton and Captain Disney, Medical Department; Major Gilbert, Pay Department; Captains Dade, 13th, and Lieuts. Corbuser, 14th, Otis, 8th Cav.; Captain Carey, 13th Inf.; Lieuts. Cullison, 2d; Carroll, 1st; Graham, 2d; Lieuts. Davis, Raymond and Lewis, Art. Corps; 886 discharged and short term men; 19 furloughed; bodies 10 enlisted men transported; five contract surgeons; two female nurses.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At New York. To sail for Manila Jan. 21, 1902. CROOK—Sailed from New York Dec. 6 for Manila. Arrived at Aden Jan. 9.

DIX—Arrived at Seattle Jan. 8. EGBERT—Arrived at Manila Dec. 22. GRANT—Sailed from Manila Dec. 24 for San Francisco with the 4th Infantry.

HANCOCK—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 16 for Manila.

INGALLS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 10.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila Dec. 11 for San Francisco.

LAWTON—At Manila, P. I.

LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

MCLELLAN—At New York. To sail for Manila Feb. 15.

MEADE—Arrived at Manila Dec. 19. To sail for San Francisco Jan. 12.

RELIEF—At Manila, P. I.

ROSECRANS—Arrived at Manila Dec. 22.

SELGWICK—At New York, N. Y.

SEWARD—Arrived at Portland Oct. 23.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Jan. 1 for Manila.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs. To sail for Manila in February, 1902.

SUMNER—Arrived at Manila Oct. 14.

THOMAS—At San Francisco. To sail for Manila Feb. 1.

WARREN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

WRIGHT—Wrecked Nov. 28 near south end of Daram Island, with entrance to San Juanico Straits.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—30 cents each, postpaid; \$1.50 per set. With studies (10 vols.) \$5.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publisher, 42 East 20th St., N. Y. City.

## BORN.

GLYNN—To the wife of Chief Boatswain D. Glynn, U. S. N., a son and daughter at 416 California street, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 29, 1901.

## MARRIED.

FENNER—ELLING—At Highland, Kansas, Jan. 1, 1902. Lieut. R. H. Fenner, Art. Corps, U. S. A., to Miss Carlotta Eiling.

FENTON—ROCHESTER—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, 1902. Capt. Charles F. Fenton, U. S. A., to Miss Alice Davies Rochester, daughter of Brigadier General William B. Rochester, U. S. A., retired.

HAMILTON—HEBBARD—At Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 4, 1902. Schuyler Hamilton, a son of Major Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, U. S. V., who resigned from the Army in 1855.

JOHNSON—BRADFORD—At St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral, Washington, D. C., at noon Jan. 8, by the Bishop of

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Washington, D. C., assisted by the Rev. Hubert Scott Smith, D. D., Elise, eldest daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. B. Bradford, to the Rev. Edward Darlington Johnson, rector of St. Paul's, Brunswick, Maine.

LEMELY—von WINDEGGER—At St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1901, Capt. William B. Lemley, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Adalade von Windegger.

MEYER—BARNUM—At St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 1, 1902, 2d Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, 13th Cav., to Miss Edith Barnum.

MORGAN—HUNTER—At Newport, R. I., Dec. 30, 1901, Mr. William Rogers Morgan to Miss Elizabeth Wetmore Hunter, niece of the late Capt. Charles Hunter, U. S. N.

MOXLEY—HERRINGTON—At Stillmore, Ga., Lieut. James R. Moxley, U. S. A., to Miss Annie Herrington.

## DIED.

APPLETON—At New York City, Jan. 8, 1902, Mrs. Serena P. D. Appleton, mother of Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N. G. N. Y.

BEVAN—Suddenly at Fort Canby, Washington, Jan. 2, James N. Bevan, 33d Co., Coast Art., U. S. A.

BORTHWICK—On Jan. 5, 1902, at Sorrento, Italy, Jesse Louise Reid, wife of Chief Engr. J. L. D. Borthwick, U. S. N., and sister of Lieut. Comdr. R. I. Reid, U. S. N.

CLARK—At his residence, in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 6, 1902, Edward Clark, Architect of the United States Capitol, father of the wife of Paymaster J. S. Carpenter, U. S. N.

FRICK—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1902, Lieut. Horace E. Frick, U. S. N., retired.

HARTLEY—At New York City, Jan. 8, 1902, Marcellus Hartley, one of the leading members of the gun trade.

HEYL—Suddenly on Jan. 6, at Washington, D. C., Mary Delphine Turner, wife of Col. C. H. Heyl, Inspector General, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Major Henry S. Turner, formerly of 1st Dragoons, U. S. A., and Julia M. Hunt, of St. Louis, Mo.

MURDAUGH—At Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 23, 1901, William H. Murdaugh, formerly a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

POTTER—At Belvidere, Ill., Jan. 8, 1902, Commodore E. E. Potter, U. S. N., retired.

ROCKWELL—At Monroeton, Pa., Dec. 16, 1901, Horace W. Rockwell, father of Lieut. Verne La Salle Rockwell, 11th U. S. Cav.

STANLEY—At Lyle, Minn., Jan. 6, 1902, William Stanley, a former captain of the U. S. Army, who was brevetted first lieutenant and also captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor during the Civil War. He was dismissed from the Army Aug. 25, 1874.

TAYLOR—At Annapolis, Md., Jan. 4, 1902, Henrietta Taylor, widow of the late Robert Taylor, of New York, and the mother of Mrs. T. F. Forbes, wife of Lieut. Col. T. F. Forbes, U. S. A.—(New York papers please copy.)

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

According to the Cape Town correspondent of the London Times, the Boer losses for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1901 were: Killed, 1,162; wounded, 876; captured, 7,593; surrendered, 1,912. Total, 11,543.

The British War Office is sending tons of old-fashioned flints to the troops in South Africa to supply smokers with a practical substitute for matches, which, it is said, soon become worthless because of the damp. One result of this resort to ancient methods of kindling fire is a revival of the old industry of "flint-knapping" in Norfolk.

A young French conscript in the 9th Battalion of Artillery at Belfort has absolutely refused to learn his duties as an artilleryman, and when his captain attempted to reason with him, declared that he would not be false to his ideals. His conscience, he said, would not allow him to serve, and when it was pointed out to him that he was the only individual in France who entertained such notions, he replied, "Yes, but when you sow a grain of corn, twenty follow in the next year." In short, his idea was that, by arithmetical progression, his ideas would be spread, and that by the year 1905 the French Army would have ceased to exist.

The British Army and Navy Gazette urges the propriety of bringing home to England the bulk of the field artillery which, "admirable and perfect as it is in all points, is by no means wanted nowadays in South Africa." It is no secret, on the other hand, the Gazette believes, that England is still "lamentably deficient in artillery at home despite the almost superhuman efforts made, the purchases of foreign guns, the strenuous exertion of artillery officers at home. The 'Royal Regiment' is admittedly insufficiently represented on home stations. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the necessary steps will be at once taken to withdraw a number of batteries from South Africa."

An interesting ceremony took place in Portsmouth, England, on Dec. 13, when Earl Howe unveiled the memorial tablet which has been placed in the house in Highbury street in which for a time resided Admiral Lord Howe. The tablet was erected by a committee appointed for the marking of historic sites and buildings in Portsmouth. Lord Howe's most celebrated victory was won on June 1, 1794, during the war with France, while in command of the Western Squadron of the British Navy off Ushant. One of the most powerful fleets that France had ever equipped for sea was totally vanquished, and seven ships of the enemy's line passed into the possession of the conqueror. One of the prizes, however (the Vengeur) sank as she was being towed away. The French fleet consisted of twenty-six ships of the line, and the British of twenty-five.

According to the memorandum presented with the German Army estimates for 1902, five new groups of machine-gun batteries are to be created, trials made having amply demonstrated the value of these guns. Other new formations are ten companies of foot artillery, and it is explained that the work of this branch will be more difficult in any future war, and that the existing battalions are insufficient for the attacking formations, while on the frontier it is necessary to have perfectly trained gunners to constitute the nucleus of defence. The creation of the Technical School at Charlottenburg is also explained. The exigencies of modern war impose upon the Army a greater development of technical science directed to military ends, and demand an organization for training which does not at present exist. The school will receive 200 officers, and will be opened on Oct. 1, 1902.

The dentists sent to the front by the British War Office have proved such a great boon to the troops in South

Africa that it has been decided to augment their number, and six more are under orders to proceed. It has been found that many of the recruits have been neglected because of bad teeth, and it is proposed to equip deficient recruits with sets of teeth at a cost of \$5 each. If the Government puts up the contract for teeth to the highest bidder, American manufacturers may be able to compete successfully, as they are able to furnish sets at almost any price and of various materials, from cellulose to ivory, and warranted to stand the hardest kind of usage, even in South Africa. Our own War Department looks closely after the teeth of soldiers, and since 1898 has sent many dental surgeons to the Philippines. Although soldiers no longer have to bite off the ends of cartridges, as they did during the Civil War, they still find good teeth a prime necessity.

Rudyard Kipling's new war poem, entitled "The Islanders," appears to have impressed the English public quite as deeply as did his famous "Recessional," though in a radically different way. This latest utterance is a scorching rebuke to England for not having a larger, more formidable, more enthusiastic army, and that the thrust has found its mark is clearly proved by the wild outburst of anger which the publication has provoked throughout the United Kingdom. Kipling raps "the flannelled fools at the wickets and the muddled oafs at the goals"; he sneers at the able-bodied Englishmen who remained at home when the call came for men for South Africa while the street boys and the colonialists rushed to the front; he sounds a note of warning against a possible foreign invasion and appeals to his countrymen, "Do ye wait for spattered shrapnel ere ye learn how a gun is laid?" There is enough fire in the poem to blister the ears of the self-complacent British public, and it appears to have had that effect already, which is probably just what the author desired.

MOUNTED MEN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The enormous waste of horses in South Africa and the inability of the British commanders to keep their columns mobile, even with an extravagant expenditure of horse flesh, has been the theme of much criticism. Speaking on this subject, Navy and Army Illustrated says:

"The horse is the deciding factor in such warfare as our troops are waging in South Africa. In the eighteenth and nineteenth century kind of war mounted men were used merely to scout and to finish up jobs that the unmounted men had carried three parts through. In the new-fashioned kind of war every man ought to be mounted, simply for the purpose of getting about quickly. Now and then there may be an opportunity for a cavalry charge on time-honored lines. Whenever there is such an opportunity, the effect is remarkable.

"The message that the Government of Lord Salisbury sent to the Colonies when they offered troops for South Africa—'unmounted men preferred'—will rank in history along with the solemn declaration of the French War Minister, just before the war of 1870, that the French Army, down to its last gaiter-button, was in complete readiness to take the field. In fatuity and ignorance there is nothing to choose between them. Even now the Government does not seem to have altogether realized the fact that it is only counter-guerilla tactics that can wear down the guerilla methods by which the war has been so long protracted. Sir Charles Dilke in the Fortnightly Review shows by various examples from history that no other plan of beating out the intermittent and irregular flames of a roving warfare has ever been successful, or is ever likely to be. It may be presumed that, since Lord Kitchener's order to the 'mobile' columns, they have ceased to

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drag about all their goods and chattels with them. At any rate, they have left their harmoniums behind. But, though the columns have left pianos and harmoniums at their bases, they are still very far from being anything like as mobile as the Boer commandoes. The accounts that have come by mail of the fight at Bradenlaagte emphasize this point with painful clearness. The disaster was due mainly to the difficulty of getting the wagons away from the Boer advance. If the column had consisted of men who carried all their food and baggage at their saddle-bows, there would have been no fight, merely a skirmish. And, remember, this column of Colonel Benson's was reckoned the fleetest and most daring of all the seventy columns in the field.

"But even when it is recognized that our policy must be to send out small bodies of horsemen, unencumbered by any but the lightest of luggage, even then we have to consider how best their horses can be kept in condition. The complaint has been made frequently, and unfortunately it is being made still, that horses, when they reach South Africa, are sent up country at once, without being given time to recover from their voyage and to get accustomed to the change of climate. Horses suffer from 'the rolling and the tossing of the sea' even more than their masters. Hunting people know that the short crossing from England to Ireland upsets hunters completely—sometimes it takes them as long as a year to get over it. Climate also affects horses more than it affects human beings, and we hear of great numbers of animals being lost for the reason that they have not been sensibly looked after. There can be no two opinions as to the absolute necessity of keeping horses in good condition while they are alive and well. Every mounted man ought to be a good horse-master. If this is a counsel of perfection, he ought, at any rate, to know something about the management of horses. The sooner we teach him, the sooner we shall end the war."

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10th Inf.—Headquarters and E. Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

In commenting on the case of an enlisted man recently tried by court-martial, Colonel Sanno, 18th Inf., says: "To wilfully disobey an order, a soldier must have (1) received an order, and (2) formed the criminal animus to set aside the lawful will of the superior. It is clear that a man whose drunken condition amounts to frenzy cannot receive an order in the full sense, that includes a clear understanding of its purport, and of its binding quality; nor can his clouded or suspended mental faculties go through the process of forming a criminal intent to disobey. Furthermore, these remarks apply whatever the rank of the superior authority making the order. The evidence in this case shows that the foregoing remarks apply; the accused was guilty of a 'failure to obey' and other offenses, not excused by his drunkenness, but not of a 'wilful' disobedience, of which he was convicted."

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## WHAT THE SERGEANT SAID TO ME.

On a tidy little island, in New York, near the sea,  
I met an old-time sergeant who took quite a shine to me.  
He was grizzled, grim, yet genial; had served twenty  
years or more  
In Mexico, Utah, the Plains, and in Hancock's peerless  
Corps.  
The Army was his idol and it was his supreme delight  
To recount its heroic deeds, its glories and its might.  
The young recruit he posted on the ways of officers and  
men,  
On the customs of the service and on what the sergeant  
might have been.  
To hear this valiant veteran his many exploits recite  
Of captures made of men and guns in many a hot fight;  
And of his unaided deeds when he the Indians braved  
And settlers warned of Lo's approach, and of fair maid-  
ens saved,  
Would fire the blood and ambition rouse in each raw  
rookie;  
So I'll tell you, if you'll listen, what the sergeant said to  
me:—  
"All your officers obey; strive hard by night and day  
Until you have won merit and praise for work well done.  
Salute the officer who wears the bar, leaf, eagle or the  
star;  
And Johnnie-come-lately, full of vim, won't let you forget  
him.  
Keep your kit and record clean. Never do an act that's  
mean.  
In action or argument make it a rule to have arms free  
and head cool.  
A soldier who holds his honor dear will never feel a  
twinge of fear."  
On the plains of Western Kansas—on historic Smoky  
Hill—  
Where the soldier was kept moving, for the Cheyenne  
was never still,  
Both met on common ground to dispute each others' sway  
And this hero fell as the boys in blue opened up the white  
man's way.  
On a little knoll in that far-off land his grave is still kept  
green,  
By comrades of the long ago who had off' his bravery  
seen,  
But I feel he still does duty and is now to Peter nigh.  
And that he answers "Here" at reveille with the warriors  
on high.

## FILIPINO CURRENCY.

Edward Thomas Curran, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., has  
compiled and issued through the Philippine Publishing  
Company, Manila, a convenient little "Manual of Tagalog  
and English," intended to give a working knowledge of  
the tongue spoken by a large portion of the population of  
the Philippine Islands. Phrases are arranged in parallel  
columns, giving English, Tagalog, and the phonetic pro-  
nunciation of the latter. An introduction gives some in-  
teresting facts as to the currency used by the Filipinos,

which the advent of American money has served to still  
further complicate in its mixture of names and values.  
The Spanish standard is generally in use, with the Span-  
ish peso, or its equivalent, the dollar Mexican, roughly es-  
timated at 50 cents United States currency, as its unit.  
One peso equals 2 media pesos, 5 pesetas, 10 media  
pesetas, or 500 centimos or gramos. The peso, media peso,  
peseta and media peseta are silver coins. Copper coins are  
the cinco centimos (or gramos; 100 of them to a peso)  
and diez centimos (or gramos; 50 to a peso, or 5 to a me-  
dia peseta). The cinco centimos (or gramos) might properly  
be called one cent Mex. In reckoning many Filipinos  
also still make use of the denomination "un real" of old  
Spanish currency, equal to 12 1-2 cents Mex., or to half  
our Western "bit."

For the native Filipino, however, the usual standard  
coin is the centavo, and to reckon readily in centavo cur-  
rency requires a knowledge at least of the Tagalog num-  
erals. The centavo may be an old diez gramos piece,  
partially effaced or mutilated; a copper coin of any coun-  
try, about the size of the centavo; or merely a piece of  
copper beaten to a certain size and generally round, all of  
which pass, and are cheerfully accepted, between natives.  
About thirty years ago there was in use among the  
Filipinos a small copper coin about the size of an Ameri-  
can cent, called in Tagalog "na cuarta"; two cuartas  
equalled a centavo; in the absence of this rounded cop-  
per coin, an accommodating blacksmith would cut in two  
the ordinary centavo, its halves passing readily as "na  
cuartas." In time the small rounded coin and its equiva-  
lent, the divided centavo, passed away, but the value of  
the centavo is still based on the original cuarta, and a  
centavo is to-day called by Filipinos "dalawa na cuarta,"  
two cuartas.

Values in centavo currency, then, increase by two cuar-  
tas at a time, until a peso is reached. In this reckoning  
8 centavos, or two-cuartas pieces, equal a media peseta,  
or 5 American cents; 16 centavos equal a peseta, 10  
cents; 40 centavos equal a media peso, 25 cents; and 80  
centavos equal a peso, dollar Mex., or 50 cents American.  
It is to be noted that a knowledge of Tagalog and of the  
centavo method of reckoning helps one to buy at Filipino  
prices, often one-third or one-fourth what is charged to  
Americans.

A PHENOMENAL ACHIEVEMENT OF AN AMER-  
ICAN INDUSTRY.

The officer in charge of the Brewery's Revenue Depart-  
ment, upon expressing his New Year's congratulations to  
Mr. Adolphus Busch, President of the Anheuser-Busch  
Brewing Association, submitted to him a carefully com-  
piled statement of the brewery's last year's output, show-  
ing the enormous sales of 1,006,495 barrels of beer, which  
netted the Government an income of \$1,801,818.

Considering that in the birthplace of King Gambrinus,  
Austria and Bavaria, there are breweries which have  
been in existence for centuries and some even in this  
country which have been established more than a hun-  
dred years, whose output does not reach one-half of the

above figure, the achievement is most remarkable, espe-  
cially so since this record was made in less than 35 years  
and under the sole and continuous management of its  
present president.

## IN THE SENATE NAVAL ROOM.

From the New York World.

The new room of the Senate Naval Committee was  
elaborately decorated on walls and ceiling by a marine  
artist. There are broad expanses of sea and pictures  
of all sorts of fishes and ships. The artist ran pretty  
heavily to whales, and there is a monster or two on every  
wall, spouting water up to the ceiling.

"How comes it there are so many whales on the walls?"  
a friend asked Senator Hale, Chairman of the Commit-  
tee, the other day.

"They typify the size of the appropriations we are  
expected to make," the Senator replied, gravely.

We have received a number of very handsome calendars  
for the year 1902, which show the arts of designing, en-  
graving and printing to perfection. Some of the more  
notable calendars are these: Laffin & Rand Powder Co.,  
New York, "Infallible" calendar is printed in colors,  
and contains seven sheets of cardboard showing vessels of  
different successive periods of naval construction. These  
include the "Santa Maria," 1492; "Great Harry," 1550;  
"Bon Homme Richard," 1779; "Constitution," 1812;  
"New York," 1893, and the "Alabama," 1900. The  
Brooklyn Daily Eagle, of New York, issues a very beau-  
tiful one-sheet calendar in colors showing a cute little  
girl with a snow-ball awaiting an opportunity to let some  
one have it. The Prudential Insurance Company of  
America, which has offices in Newark, N. J., issues a  
handsome calendar in colors showing the head and bust of  
a very beautiful female. Other fine calendars in large type  
that can be read handily from across a room are those  
published by the Germania Life Insurance Company, New  
York City; Mutual Life Insurance Company (Massachu-  
setts), Boston, Mass.; N. W. Ayer & Son (advertising  
agency), Philadelphia, Pa., and Irving National Bank,  
New York City.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farguhar, U. S. N., chair-  
man of the Light-house Board, announces that sealed pro-  
posals will be received at the office of the Light House  
Board, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., on Tues-  
day, Jan. 28, 1902, for furnishing the materials and labor  
of all kinds necessary for the construction and delivery of  
a first-class steel steam light vessel delivered at the gen-  
eral depot at Tompkinsville, N. Y., or the Light House  
Depot at Tonsen Point, Ore. Specifications, and other  
information, may be obtained upon application.

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